HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,213—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904, Saturday, 4 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	OCEANA	6610		
30th "	BENGALI	4955	MONGOLIA	9695
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7913
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	8570
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a financial advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	S. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, at 10 a. m., calling at Ka achi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

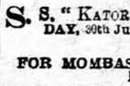
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers, Cabins on deck. Electric light. French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.
Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur.
22nd June, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	M. Raggio	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 330	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 : 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Jog Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1875 to 1894 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 152 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 8 extra.

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

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THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

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ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

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McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155, Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza an Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and AFTER the FIRST of JULY, 1904, the following MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN SLIGHTLY REVISED TIMINGS between the sections named below :—

No. 5 DOWN PUNJAB MAIL :
From Igatpuri to Manmad and Barkhera to Bina.
No. 1 DOWN NAGPUR MAIL :
From Manmad to Bhusawal.
No. 9 DOWN S. E. MAIL :
From Barsi Road to Kadabgaon.
No. 13 DOWN S. E. PASSENGER :
From Bhopal to Bhilsa.
No. 6 UP PUNJAB MAIL ;
From Bina to Barkhera and Manmad to Kasara.
No. 8 UP CALCUTTA MAIL :
From Bhusawal to Manmad.
No. 16 UP PASSENGER :
From Bina to Bhilsa.

For detailed Timings see the corrected Sheet Time Table and Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Criekhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P. M., on 15th July, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for a period of 15 months commencing from 1st October, 1904.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Stationery and Papers, &c." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany the Tender as earnest money without which Tenders will not be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

7. All Stationery and Papers to be in accordance with the Company's sample which may be seen at Parel Depot.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOODE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

INTIMATION is HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been PRESENTED to the SHERIFF of LANARKSHIRE, at Glasgow, by THOMAS BONNAR HARDIE, Engineer, 2 Ashdale Rd., Walton, Liverpool, Mrs. Christini Reid Hardie, widow, and Charlotte Elizabeth Hardie, both residing at 123 West Princes Street, Glasgow, Henry David Hardie, residing at 1 Spring Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Edward Peter Hardie, residing at 5 Ridge Road, Stroud Green, London, and Mrs. Agnes Jane Hardie or MacIntyre, wife of Dr. John MacIntyre, 179 Bath Street, Glasgow, with consent and concurrence of the said John MacIntyre as her Curator and Administrator in Law and for his own right and interest, under "The Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland) Act 1891," praying the Court to find that William Hardie, sometime Clerk, residing at No. 32 Richmond Street, Glasgow, eldest son of the late Henry Hardie, Machine-Maker there, has disappeared to find that he has not been known to be alive after 21th April, 1881; to find that he is to be presumed to have died 21th April 1891; and to find any person or persons offering opposition thereto, liable in expenses. In which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire has pronounced the following Interlocutor :—

"Glasgow, 9th April, 1904. The Sheriff-Substitute having "considered the foregoing petition appoints the Petitioners "to publish once in each of the "Bombay Gazette" Newspaper and "Glasgow Herald" Newspaper a notice of the "import of the foregoing petition, and of this deliverance, "and ordains any person interested if he or they intend "to shew cause why the prayer of petition should not be "granted, to lodge in the hands of the Clerk of Court "at Glasgow, a notice of appearance within one month "from the date of the last insertion in said Newspapers.

"D. D. BALFOUR."

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

KIDSTONS, WATSON, TURNBULL, & COY.,
Agents for said Petitioners.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DON'T SUFFER
FROM
ECZEMA.
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,
"ANTEXEMA."
CURES THE WORST CASES.

"ANTEXEMA" is the most efficacious remedy known for the relief and cure of Eczema, and all itching, irritated, inflamed conditions of the skin. Its action is most remarkable in severe cases or those that have persisted for a long time. It contains no poison, is cleanly to use and is suitable for either infant or adult.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Rebsch. Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES.—C. JOST & Co, Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates—Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kamp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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King's Buildings, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only,

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THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
„ 12	„	5 „	p. a.
„ 2	years	5½ „	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	...	4½ „
„ 6 Months	...	4 „
„ 3 „	...	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„	9,220,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS...	„	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

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R. F. STANDAGE, CAPT., I. M. S.,
Residency Surgeon.

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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COMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

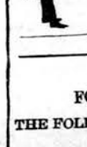
New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes :—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.



HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Re. 1 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes :—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors." For detailed account of Testimonials, Treatment and Price List, please write to

J. C

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 34 of 1904.

1. Haji Alli Akbar Mahallatti, of Kazmain, in Arabia, at present residing at Mazagon, in Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai and widow of Ismail Habib, and 2. Mirza Musa Cowser, of Bombay, but at present residing in Ahmedabad, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, by his attorney the said Haji Ali Akbar Mahallatti ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Nesbitt Road, outside the Fort, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai, and widow of Ismail Habib...Defendant.

Under instructions of Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah, the defendant above named, and by virtue of the Decree made herein on the 5th day of March, 1904, and the Judge's Order, dated the 4th day of May, 1904, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell on the premises, by Public Auction, the hereditaments and premises, described in the particulars below.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling range or chawl, situate lying and being without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the western side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 632 and Collector's new No. 3758, and old survey No. 967 and new survey No. 4273, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and containing by admeasurement 249 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Mandif Hajee Akbar Banse, on or towards the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the south by the Public Road, called Khoja Cross Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Somnath Narayen Bhuvh, and bearing Municipal No. 3921, and street No. 156-62.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Navsaji Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood F. F. household furniture, by Roberts and others, such as drawing room, sofas and chairs, hall cabinets, rich gilt and crockery ware, best plated ware, hand and feet sewing machine by "Jones", one organ by "Debain" Paris, one gent's and lady's bicycles, copying press, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one Camera by A. and N. with lens complete in bag, curtain with rods, &c., &c., one begattie table with 9 ivory balls and cues, the property of A. A. Macdonald, Esq., R. I. M., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of law books, the property of a Pleader, consisting of Indian law reports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad Series, leading cases in Equity, Fisher's Common Law Digest, Chetty's Equity, Hindu Law and Usage, and other law books and novels.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

As MONDAY, the 27th instant, is a Public Holiday, our Weekly Sale will take place on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, cabinet, chest of drawer, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, large size cooking stove, suitable for hotel, photographic chemicals, ice making machine, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one baba cot by Benjamin, singer's foot sewing machine.

1 album of old stamps.

50 new waterproof coats,

1 S B No. 2, express rifle, in good order and accurate.

1 S B .360 express rifle, in good order and accurate.

1 foot lathe with shaping, planing, slotting, milling, and drilling attachments, a quantity of small mechanical tools and a set of brass castings for model locomotive.

1 lot Mutesoopes, zinc water bottles, tiffin carriers, boots, harness, lady's saddle, wearing apparel, batteries, reels, two wheel cart with drum, &c.

3 violins of superior make,

250 dozen furniture tiles.

On account of the concern d—

1 lady's Premier bicycle.

About 35 reading books.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Major E F Marriot, consisting of 1 D-B, C-F, hammerless gun by O G Edwards, in leather case.

Also the effects of the late Gokuldas Gordhandas, consisting of 21 cotton and silk bordered sarees.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new Royal Albert gent's bicycle.

Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 light office shigram.

1 second-hand victoria.

1 strong built vis-a-vis,

1 double-seated glass front brougham,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Khatao Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and neat French polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, upholstered with rich tapestry, cabinets, almiras, English marble top, large side-board, marble top dressing and wash hand tables and chest of drawers, cloth presses, glassware and crockery, plated-ware, one Chubb's iron safe on stand, sweet-toned ebonized Boldoir piano by Rose and Co. Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, Singers hand and foot sewing machine, English ice box, Singapore chairs, large size cooking stove, Dresden, Parian and terra-cotta figures, 21 days' clock, bicycle, etc, the property of the late P GRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr Edwin Smith consisting of wearing apparel gramophone, metal watch and Sundries.

The effects of the late Major E F Marriot consisting of liquor case, coffee machine, roasting jack and mincing machine.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1904.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL
and guarantee safe delivery
Highest grade Cycles fully warranted.
Latest Models **£2.10 to £5.5.0**
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles
Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices.
Write for Catalogs and Special Offer naming sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 328 G
CHICAGO, U. S. A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Bombay Mails of 11th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-8	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	=	unchanged
2½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13-16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 13-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	55 7-8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·40 1-2	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1-4	per cent =	do
6 " " " "	2 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	3 3-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000
Gold "	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 31,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 11 3-16 M.-J., steady.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-9 buyers.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 28 1-2 J.-J., sellers firm

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-A. done } quiet but
Brown 30 J.-J. done } steady

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 32 7-8 J.-A. done firmer.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—" Vermont.'

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed mutd. Surats mutd. Manchester mutd. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·14 — 6, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed mutd.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·24 +9	5·88 +8	5·74 +8
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·41 +6	5·26 +6	5·21 +6
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·13 +6	5·17 +6	5·17 +6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	1,300
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	8,000

In New York—

Spot	11·05 +10
Futures, month of July	10·45 +7
Do. do. December	9·51 +3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	9·61 +2
Do. do, Dec.	9·32 +1
Tone at close	steady.

Bales.

Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	14,000
" exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to France and Continent	21,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	210,000
" " interior ports	110,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 24th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,100 bales.
Wheat	6,933 owts.
Linseed	18,702 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,905 "
Gingellyseed	1,197 "
Poppyseed	2,251 "
Groundnuts	24 "
Castorseed	1,023 "
Rice	1,351 "
Myrabollams	385 "
Cottonseed	872 "
Mowraseed	1,357 "
Gram	524 "
Jowar	3,457 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bank Demand 1s. 4d

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.

French Francs	3 do	do	.....	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	.....	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	.....	134 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	.....	186 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	.....	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent, Tone steady.

Cash	98-2
1st Settlement 30th June	98-1
2nd do. 1st August	97-12

Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do 31st May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	5 3 0	to 5 9 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 9 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 6 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 8 0	

WHEAT.—Tone.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs 28
Club, No. 1	Rs 27 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales bales	4,000
Imports do	6,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5·90	5·84	5·70
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·37	5·22	5·17
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·14	5·13	5·13

COTTON.—Dull and declining.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	235	221	212	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	245	232	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	245	232	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	244	236	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	234	226	"
Jalgaum do.	...	235	227	"
hundwa (M.-G.)	...	240	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	247	238		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	247	240	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	249	242	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	275	265	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	290	280	...	
Bhownugger (M G.)	250	238	...	
Do. (H.-G.)	247	235	225	"
Bagalkote	...	...	228	"
Dhollera (M.-G.)	252	240	230	"
Do (H. G.	250	238	228	FGF "
Compta (M G	...	...	250	242 "
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	252	244 "
Westerns	...	...	231	223 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Mutilated
Surats	"
Good Bhownugger	"
The Manchester Market has been	"
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3-8
Bar Silver	25 13-16

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HAWKS—June 4, at Crichmere Guildford, wife of Capt F W Hawks Indian Army of a son.

SHAW—June 9, at Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of F. W. Shaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—THOMSON—June 2, at St George's Hanover Square S H T Armitage M D to Florence widow of the late H S Thomson of Buxa-Duar India daughter of the late R Thomson master of the Trinity House, Leith.

BIGHAM—SEYMOUR—June 1, at St Peter's Eaton Square Capt C O Bigham C M G son of the Hon Mr Justice and Lady Bigham to Mary daughter of the late Sir H Seymour K C B.

BROWNLOW—BLIGH—June 1, at St George's Hanover Square Major Gen W V Brownlow C B to Lady Kathleen Bligh daughter of Harriett Countess of Darnley and the late Earl of Darnley.

FOSTER—VIBART—June 2, at Christ Church Lancaster Gate B C Foster to Violet daughter of the late Col F Vibart R A.

HAIG—CRABBE—June 2, at St George's Hanover Square D Haig 7th Hussars (Queen's Own) to Esme Armstrong Crabbe daughter of the late G H Crabbe.

HUSKINSON—AMORY-JONES—June 1, at Marylebone Paris Church H son of W L Huskinson Epperstone Notts Staff surgeon R N to Helen Agnes Wilhelmina daughter of the late H Amory-Jones of Ride Park Manalons.

LANDON—BLOMEFIELD—June 1 at Wimbledon F P Landon to Nancy daughter of Sir T Blomefield Bart C B

MONEY—LANGTON—June 4, at the Chapel Royal Savoy E M Money late Indian Civil Service barrister-at-law Middle Temple to Amy Langton widow of the late R Langton

WRIGHT—LAWRIE—June 4, at St Simon's Church Southsea the Rev H D Wright M A R N chaplain his Majesty's ship Bedford to Louisa daughter of the late Major J P Lawrie 2nd Queen's Regt

DEATHS.

ALMS—June 5, at Coomberry Bodmin Lieut Col T F H Alms late Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia and of H M 22nd and 76th Regts aged 82

BRIDPORT—June 4 at Royal Lodge Windsor Great Park A Nelson General Viscount Bridport Duke of Bronte G C B aged 89.

CARLILE—June 1 at Penlee Gardens Stoke Devonport Admiral C S Cardale J P aged 63.

CARRUTHERS—June 5 at Villa Freidrich Waldeck Badenweller Germany H A Carruthers lieutenant Royal Navy aged 30

CRABBE—June 1 at Cromwell Road Emily Coastance wife of Brig Gen E Crabbe.

DE LONGUEVILLE—May 31, at Penywern Road, Earl's Court, London, Lieut-Col C M de Longueville late 101st Regt Royal Bengal (row Royal Munsters) Fusiliers, aged 76.

GRATTAN—June 1, at Mitcham Park Mitcham, Evelyn Selina Harriet wife of Col E Grattan.

JENNER—June 2, at St Thomas's Hospital L L Jenner M B Oxon son of the late Sir W Jenner Bart G C B and the Dowager Lady Jenner aged 38.

MACFARLANE—June 2, at Harley House Sir D H Macfarlane aged 73

MIGNON—May 31, at Kensington Major Gen F P Mignon late Bombay staff Corps aged 74

POWERSCOURT—June 5 at Portland Place Viscount Powerscourt aged 67

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOANE—June 21, at Lu-Ville, Vayasarapadi, the wife of Mr Edward J Loane, of a son.

DEATH.

SERRELL—June 17, at Lahore, suddenly of heart disease George Serrell, LL D, in his 55th year.

VISVANATH—June 21, at Washermanpetta, Sh eshadri beloved younger son of K S Visvanatha Iyer, of Bangalore, of broncho-pneumonia, aged 9 months and 14 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water, 11-18m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-20m., 5-11a.

The King-Emperor's Birthday.

Parade of Garrison troops, 8 a.m.

Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Council Hall, Poona, 4-0 p.m.

Hindu gathering at Madhav Baug: Harikirtan and prayers for the King-Emperor, 4 p.m.

Lecture by Rev. S. N. Ussher, C. M. S. Church Hall, Dhanji Street, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 29th Instant.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, the Rev. Sydney N Ussher, B. D. of Philadelphia, U.S.A. will deliver a Lecture on his recent journey through Turkey, Arabia, Armenia and Kurdistan, to-day at 6 p.m., in the C.M.S. Church Hall, Dhanji Street.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES:—Mr. Samuel L. Joshi B. Sc. (Bombay) who has been studying at the Cornell Medical College, New York, has successfully passed his first examination in medicine and has obtained the 1st Prize in Physiology. Mr. Samuel L. Joshi B. A. (Madras) has secured a fellowship in the Columbia University.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of May the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,832, among them the number of new admissions was 437 being classified as stated below: Hindus 251, Mussulmans 50, Parsees 18, Christians 78 and other class 40. The average daily attendance was 60.

BURGLARY AT DE LISLE ROAD.—Jetha Naga, a Marwari Shroff, having his place of business in a chawl at De Lisle Road and residing in the same building, has reported to the police that during Wednesday night some one broke into his premises and carried away gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1090. The entrance into the place had been effected by forcing open a window facing the sweepers' gully at the back of the chawl.

A NATIVE JOURNALIST'S JUBILEE.—A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Mukunrai at Vithalvadi for the purpose of considering the presentation of an address to the Editor of the "Gujerati" on the occasion of his Jubilee. The meeting resolved to form a Committee consisting Messrs. Mukunrai Maniral Krishnamukbram, Atmaram Ishwardas, Thore Gulabdas Parshotamdas, Ramlal Lallubhai Bhagubai Dwarkadas, Chunilal Manekial, Thakorram Kapilram, Keshrichand Rupchand Bhaidar, Parshotamdas for the purpose of preparing the address. A public deputation consisting of Vijbhukhandas, Atmaram Narandas Parshotamdas Chunilal Dharamdas Thakordas Balmukandas, Chhotalal Ishwardas Bhaidas Parshotamdas was appointed to present the address.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Abdula Ahmed, a Mahomedan, having a record of nine previous convictions against him, with stealing a quantity of cotton of the value of Rs. 1-4-0. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon one Doola Ithoo, a cartman, was driving his cart containing four bales of cotton, along Bhindy Bazaar Road, when the accused came from behind and removed a quantity of cotton from one of the bales. He was making off with the property when he was arrested by the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer further imprisonment for six months, three months of which to be solitary confinement.

STORY OF A LOST BUNDLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Panachand Motichand, aged 22, with stealing on 2nd December, six shares in the Manekji Petit Mills, valued at Rs. 2,400 each, and two Municipal Debentures, valued at Rs. 500 each, the property of Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, a pleader of Surat, during his stay in Bombay, in a house in Champa Gully. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. Sub-Inspector Hassan applied for a ten days' adjournment, pending the return of the complainant from Pallana, where he had gone on pilgrimage. Mr. Velinkar urged on the Magistrate the necessity of bailing out the accused on substantial security, or of making the adjournment shorter. The defence from the first was that the bundle was a find, and that the whole was handed over intact to the complainant by order of the Court. At most, there would be a charge of misappropriation, but not of theft under any circumstance, and misappropriation was bailable. Bail was refused, and an adjournment granted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

THE Bombay Police have arrested a gang of twenty-eight Waghri thieves who have infested the northern suburbs of Bombay for some months past. Complaints had been made by the residents of Matunga, Mahim, Sion, Coorla and Bandora of their houses having been broken into during the night and property carried away. The "modus operandi" in all the cases were that thieves went out during the day time and marked certain houses which they broke into during the night and carried away the property to a fixed place. The houses selected by the raiders were generally those situated in lonely places. Very often the occupants of the houses who were awakened by the noise caused by the removal of property by the thieves, saw a gang of eight or ten Waghries carrying away their boxes and other articles. If the occupants made an attempt to stop them, the burglars pelted their pursuers and thus made good their escape. The police were on the look out for these thieves, who had been raiding the northern parts of the town for the last six months. Recently the police received certain information in consequence of which Superintendant Williamson accompanied by Inspector Priestly and a party of policemen proceeded to Madanpura on the 17th instant, and placed a cordon round a house situated in a boggy place and which was condemned by the municipal authorities as unfit for human habitation. "In this house the police found about sixty Waghries including about thirty women. They lived in the house in such a manner as not to attract the attention of passers-by. When the police invested the place, the female members were engaged in preparing food, while the males, who were twenty-eight in number, were sitting in a ring, apparently consulting about the next night's raid. On seeing the Police they were thrown into confusion, but made no attempt to escape as the place had been surrounded by the police. The police arrested all the men and on searching the place found a portion of the property stolen from different places. On a further investigation the police recovered property of the value of Rs. 1,000 from two Khojas in DeLisle Road.

At the Mazgaon Police Court on Saturday afternoon Superintendent Williamson charged the twenty-eight Waghries before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with being members of a gang of persons associating with the purpose of habitually committing thefts or robberies. The case was remanded.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. There are in all thirteen cases committed for trial, implicating as many prisoners, six of whom are Mahomedans and seven Hindus. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; five by Mr. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. Dracup, acting third Presidency Magistrate; and five by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate. There are five cases of murder; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of rape, one of abetment of falsification of accounts; one of house-breaking; and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Alamdeen Fagga, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater in April last, for murder.
2. Sandia Ameer, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur in April, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
3. Abdul Hussein, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater in April, for murder.
4. Bachoo Aba Miya committed by Mr. P. H Dastur, for rape.
5. Sherati, alias Faldalli, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for murder.
6. Ganput Kashiram, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for murder.
7. Balkrishna Bhanu, committed by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, for housebreaking and theft and dishonestly disposing of stolen property.
8. Ganput, alias Bhima Sakharam, committed by the same Magistrate, for house breaking and theft.
9. Dagdoo Kashiram, committed by the same Magistrate, for murder.
10. Ghotalal Khushalda, committed by the same Magistrate, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
11. Kimrodin Mahomed, committed by the same Magistrate, for theft in a building.
12. Luxmon Amboo Nair, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for abatment of falsication of accounts.
13. Ramji Mukanda, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft,

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard, at the High Court on Saturday, a case, in which Anne Kate Pereira, East Indian, residing at Matarpakdi, Mount Road, Bombay, claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages from Braz Alex Gomes, residing at Amboli in the Island of Salsette, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. D. D. Davur, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant promised to marry her on or about 1st March, 1903, and since then frequent interviews took place between them. A correspondence was also carried on between them. But since the end of September, the defendant ceased to visit or correspond with her, and on a relation of hers having asked him the reason for it, he said he did not intend to marry her, as she and her family suffered from consumption. The plaintiff emphatically denied the allegation. On the 26th November, the plaintiff wrote a letter to the defendant calling upon him to fix a date for the performance of the marriage to which she received no reply. The plaintiff alleged that she had suffered much pain in body and mind, and injury had been caused to her reputation by the defendent's breach of the promise. She therefore prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages, and the costs of the suit.

The defendant denied that he ever promised to marry plaintiff and that he had frequent interviews with her commencing from the 1st March, 1903. He admitted that he saw her from time to time, and that some friendly correspondence passed between them. The defendant further denied that any relative of the plaintiff ever asked him about ceasing to visit or correspond with her or that he made to him, any reply as stated in the plaint. He also denied that the plaintiff ever called upon him to fix a date for the marriage. He submitted that in any event, should the suit be decided against him, the damages claimed by the plaintiff were exorbitant and excessive.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	15
D Kheswady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	4	2	70
Same date last year	26	22	98

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi		1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	11	13	65
Total plague deaths to date	276,127	225,020	
Same date last year	20	13	86

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Sunday.—Pressure changes have been small in amount excepting Kashmir and on the Burma Coast where slight to brisk rise has taken place. The diffused depression lying over Bengal and the Head of the Bay yesterday has concentrated slightly in Lower Bengal, pressure being most in defect at Jessore. No rain of importance has fallen except in Bengal and on the West Coast. Light showers have fallen on the Burma Coast, Bihar Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Deccan and Mysore. Ratnagiri has received nine inches, Mangalore 5 1-2, Akyab and Jessore 4, Goa 3 1-2, Karwar, Mormugao and Saugor Island 2 1-2, Cherrapoonjee and Mercara 2, Sambalpur, Cochin, Ferhampore, Barisai and Chittagang 1 1-2 inches Rain has increased on the West Coast and moderately heavy rain is probable there during the next 24 hours, while showers are likely in the Deccan South India and the Central Provinces. The depression in Bengal will probably remain in practically the same position and give fairly general rain over North East India. Rain is also probable on the Burma Coast and showers in Orissa.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, Captain E. Brietung, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg via Antwerp reports having experienced rough weather in the Arabia Sea. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Katoris, Captain E. G. Smith R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf, experienced strong breeze and high S. W. sea at Cutch Mandvi, and thence fresh to moderate breeze with high S. W. swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	18 55	13 97	19 44	14 29
Friday, 24th June	0 15	0 70	0 88	0 03
Total	18 60	19 67	20 32	14 37
Total fall to 24th June, '03	11 62	21 92	21 97	25 67
Total fall to 24th June, '02	8 10	11 40	9 89	9 77

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Friday, 24th June	0	07

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SAURDAY, THE 25TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·502	NW	22	93·1	82·4	60	.....	0·00	— 0·03
Jask

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			Rs.
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1 Do.	,,		100
20 Prizes	,,	Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do.	,,	,, 5 ,, ...	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1904.

"UNCONQUERABLE JAPAN."

JAPAN enjoys the distinction, observes a magazine writer, of being the only country that has never been conquered by a foreign foe. He might have added that there is every apparent probability of her continuing to enjoy that distinction. But his object was to recount ancient history, not to enter into the region of prophecy. The writer gives us a graphic account of the attempt to subdue the island kingdom made by the Mongol emperor Cublay Khan, six hundred and twenty-five years ago. Marco Polo told the story in brief. Professor Parker, the writer we refer to, retells it with full detail. The year Cublay Khan came to the throne there was also a change of Mikado, but the sacred emperors and lay emperors were puppets in the hands of a third dynasty of so-called regents. Korea had just been reduced to vassalage and certain Koreans had suggested to Cublay that the political way to Japan was now logically open. Accordingly, we are told, in the autumn of 1266 a Tartar named Heti was despatched with a letter to the "King of Japan." In this document Cublay enlarged upon the "historical mission" of China, the duties of small States, the fact that Korea had repented and concluded with a delicate threat of war unless the King of Japan should arrive at a proper conclusion. The King of Korea undertook to arrange for the safe conduct of the mission, but they failed twice. The third attempt was successful in reaching Japan, but the local authorities at Tsuhima declined either to tolerate their presence or accept the letter, which in their opinion was couched in highly objectionable terms. Another mission was sent and a "naval demonstration" followed. Cublay was strongly advised against attempting to wage war against Japan and in the next few years two more envoys were sent to discuss terms of peace as they expressed it, but again they received no reply. One of the bravest of the conquered Manzai Generals, who had been taken into Mongol employ, strongly advised that war with Japan should be postponed until the result of the mission, accompanied by a Japanese bonze carrying the Mongol letters, could be known. The envoys were decapitated and then the trouble began.

Cublay was as slow to take advice against urging war with Japan in those days as Alexeieff in these. The Mongols approached Japan by way of Korea, being warned then, as now, not to molest the Korean population. So in 1291, General Hung Ts'a-k'iu led a total force of forty thousand men via Kinchau into Korea. Thence they proceeded to the island of Iki. Detachments were sent by sea to Mosampho. In a week's time an expedition, a hundred thousand strong, was ready for action. Some ship-wrecked Japanese fishermen were forced to draw charts of the country and from these it was found that the island of Hirado afforded the best anchorage. Cublay, who seems to have had more advanced ideas than most of his contemporaries, impressed upon his generals the "uselessness of massacring the population of a conquered country, but" he added, "what makes me most uneasy is the fear of distracted counsels. Whatever you do, hold together in the face of the enemy's designs.' It was excellent advice and might have proved valuable, had his generals but taken it. As it was Cublay's "miserable generals, with their tails between their legs, came whimpering back to China." The Korean force, in wonderful anticipation of General Kuropatkin, made their headquarters at Liao-yang, but they were ordered to join the grand army at Hirado. Here, says Professor Parker, the divided counsels which Cublay Khan so much dreaded unfortunately took place. Instead of boldly marching together upon Dazai Fu, the rival generals began bickering and squabbling, until, on the first day of the eighth month, a fearful typhoon suddenly arose and broke up most of the fleet lying there at anchor. The only ships not destroyed were those of a Chinese captain, named Chang Hi, who alone had the good sense to move his ships a cable's length apart. He jettisoned all his horses in order to make room for several thousands of soldiers who were left high and dry at Hirado, and endeavoured to induce the generals to rally their men.

Chang Hi's idea was that they should live on the country and fight their way inland. But he was unable to induce the generals to move. They took possession of the best of Chang Hi's ships and set sail for China, leaving a hundred thousand men absolutely at the mercy of the Japanese. They elected a popular leader, but this availed nothing, though they promptly set to work to build ships wherein to escape. But in less than a week, the Japanese were upon them in force and after being taken from place to place, twenty or thirty thousand, who escaped death in the first sanguinary battle, were massacred almost to a man on Takushima island, just outside of Nagasaki Bay. Only the southerners were spared and that was in order that they might be taken into slavery. All the Mongols, Koreans and northern Chinese were ruthlessly murdered and only three men of the hundred thousand ever reached China to tell the tale. A good part of the force left at Mosampho and Iki reached China owing to the efforts of Chang Hi and the general in command, but of all the generals, only one escaped punishment at Cublay's hands, Chang Hi. Whether Professor Parker intends his story as a warning to the Russians what they many expect in the course of time, we do not know, but he reiterates the term "Unconquerable Japan" as though it meant that as Japan had been unconquered in the past she will so remain, and the sooner the Russia realises that fact and takes step, to secure mediation and the best possible terms the wiser her statesmen will be accounted. For some time it has been generally accepted that the least humiliation Russia can hope for is this and in the interests of humanity, it is to be hoped, that the deadlock will come in the early future. The ultimate point at which Japan can hope to arrive is not far distant. Russia cannot hope to recover her lost ground.

PROMOTING BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA.

Canada has been going ahead in many respects during the past two or three years. It is an old taunt of the American that, whereas in many respects climatic conditions and natural resources in Canada and the States are identical, the progress in the former country has been practically nil, whilst that of the latter has astonished the world. This has been ascribed to British rule and British influence. However, no charge of the same kind can be made at the present moment. The revival in immigration, brought about by strenuous and direct effort on the part of the Dominion Government has been accompanied by a revival in trade, none the less remarkable and none the less satisfactory. Our American friends, have been pleased to hint, sometimes too broadly to be exactly delicate, that Canada is only awaiting a timely opportunity to throw off, what are humorously termed the shackles of British Sovereignty ; not so much on account of any great desire for a change in administration, but because of the alleged advantages such a change would give her in respect of her commerce. How far this is true may be judged from the success of a movement which has just been originated by the merchants of Montreal. No one would have any desire to deny that Canada does buy largely of both Germany and America, but at the same time it is utterly false to say that this is because of any lack of sympathy with the mother country. At any rate to gauge the general feeling on the question and at the same time to give British merchants an opportunity of remedying all defects, a schedule has been drawn up at a meeting, representative of the importing community of Canada and Montreal particularly, and this has been addressed to the manufacturers and wholesale men in the Dominion who are in the habit of trading with Britain and her rivals. A list of questions has been presented, and it is of such a character that the root of the difficulty should be rapidly ascertained. The third question on the list should quickly put an end to all dispute as to where Canadian preference lies. It is to the following effect :—"Where you find it necessary to import articles manufactured outside of Canada, would you, all things being equal, be inclined to give the preference to goods made within the Empire." The remainder of the list of interrogatives go into the details of business methods employed by British, German and American merchants. All the firms, applied to, have replied with a readiness which shows how keenly interested they are in the matter. The general results of the canvass have not yet been made known, but in the near future as an outcome of the movement, there is every possibility that a manufacturers' union will be formed, and such a body is certain to be beneficial and to tend to the development of British commerce and the removal of much difficulties as may stand in its way at present.

TRAINING OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

THE Admiralty, it is satisfactory to learn, are leaving no stone unturned to grapple successfully with the important question of perfecting the training of naval engineers. Accommodation at the Royal Naval Engineering College is now more than sufficient for the number of Engineer Cadets under training for the British Navy. The Admiralty therefore have, we learn from a home contemporary, made arrangements for the admission of a limited number of supplementary cadets as private students over and above the number of cadets entered for the service. Students, so admitted, will have the same advantages as the ordinary engineer and constructor cadets in respect both of the College residence and training and of practical work in the dockyard, without being under any obligation to enter His Majesty's service at the end of their period of training. The course of training taken by the students will be the same as that laid down for engineer cadets or cadets of naval construction, and will last for the same period ; but it will be open to them to withdraw at any time. On the completion of the training, no employment can be guaranteed, but in the event of vacancies occurring among the Engineer Cadets owing to exceptional causes, an opportunity will be given to the private students to compete for such vacancies, and, if selected, they will be eligible for commissions in the Royal Navy under the same conditions as the Engineer Cadets. These facts may interest a number of people in India who have not yet decided on their sons' future and to them we would point out that copies of the regulations can be obtained from the Secretary to the Admiralty.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

WHETHER or no it will be necessary to further strengthen the British Force in Tibet will depend upon the events at Gyantse during the next few days. If the Tibetans persist in their present attitude of opposition, the column which proceeds to Lhassa will require to be strong enough to force its way through, and more troops will probably have to be sent to strengthen the lines of communication especially at Gyantse which will be an important subsidiary base of supplies. Should, however, the Tibetans select the course of discretion which there is now reason for supposing, it is still possible they may do, and at the eleventh hour send properly qualified representatives to negotiate at Gyantse before the flying column for Lhassa starts, the course of events may yet be changed. In this event, although after what has happened it would still be necessary for the treaty to be signed in Lhassa, the force proceeding there would not require to be nearly so large and the troops already sent up may suffice. Colonel Macdonald was to leave Kangma on Saturday morning and the advance portion of his column should have been in Gyantse the same night. It would then be seen whether the Tibetans in the Fort are still determined to fight. The convoy which came through on Friday reports that sniping has continued at Gyantse, but nothing of the nature of a serious attack upon the Mission had been attempted.

MEDICAL TREATMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE annual report of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the United Provinces for the year 1903 shows the record of the year's work to have been satisfactory. There was some falling off in attendance at dispensaries, but in so far as this is due to the supply of medicine in larger quantities at one visit to outdoor patients, the decrease is accounted for. An examination of the returns in districts where plague was bad suggests that in some cases the rumours which attend plague contributed to the result. Satisfactory progress has been made in securing privacy in the examination of patients. The question of improving the supply of European medicines and surgical instruments has been taken up. As part of a scheme for facilitating pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Badrinath, orders have recently been issued which, it is hoped, will secure better medical attendance and sanitary supervision on the pilgrim routes in Garhwal. The employment of European, Eurasian, and Mahomedan clerks in the office of the Inspector-General, instead of having a staff composed entirely of Hindus, is a matter for satisfaction.

MAJOR STRACHEY, Comptroller of the Viceregal Household, proceeds Home next week on sixty days' leave.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will arrive at Simla on the 11th July.

IT is intended to take a census of Simla very shortly, with a view to ascertaining the increase in the summer population.

THE guns, ammunition, and torpedoes on the torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk, which was lost on the Yangtse kiang, were saved.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Yate, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is due to vacate his appointment under the age clause on the 28th August. He will probably receive a short extention until October, to obviate the inconvenience of a change during the hot weather.

THE latest selections for the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal fully serve to maintain the quaint character of that decoration. They are an Archæologist, a Customs officer, a Secretary of a Religious Tract Society, a native Educationalist, and a lady in England. These are all decorated for public service in India of the 1st class—a term which reminds one of railway travelling, says the "Pioneer."

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, who went from Gyantse to the Chumbi Valley last week, is with General Macdonald's column, and rejoins the Headquarters of the Mission. There is no political news of any importance. The Dalai Lama's refusal to send representatives to Gyanste by the 25th instant was apparently an absolute one. Nothing has been heard lately of the Amban, but it is believed he is still at Lhassa.

NEWS from Tibet states that General Macdonald detached a column at Kang-ma under Colonel Hogg of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to look up a body of the enemy on his right flank. This column marched to Nira, only to find the Tibetans had evacuated their positions and disappeared. General Macdonald halted at Kang-ma on Friday, and was to march in to Gyantse on Saturday, twenty-three miles.

ANOTHER European has become a Buddhist monk in Burma in the person of Mr. C. Roberts, who lately arrived in country from Singapore. Mr. Roberts accompanied the Secretary General of the International Buddhist Society on his recent tour as far as Sagaing, and was there ordained as Samanera, or Novice, by the Ven. Rajinda Thera of Icchaseyya Kyaung under the name of Dipalamkara. He is at present staying at the Headquarters of the Sudhamma-Cinta Society at Kyaukse. Mr. Roberts was first attracted towards Buddhism by "The Light of Asia."

THERE is a rumour abroad, says "Max" in "Capital," that a certain Government official, who resides in the United Service Club, Calcutta, and who finds the tramcar a convenient equipage to take him to his office, has issued verbal orders that none of the Babus in his establishment are to travel in the same car patronised for the time being by this unspeakable snob. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the sources of my information. I am also in possession of his name, and only the assurance that these verbal orders have been cancelled, will prevent me from handing him up to his superiors to receive his due reward.

THE "Constantinople Gazette" in acknowledging the receipt of public subscriptions towards the Hedjaz Railway Fund mentions the following subscriptions from India : Moulvi Muhammad Ghaus Khan, 2,6 5 kursh ; Hakim Muhammad Akmil Afridi, Physician of Nepal, 6 045 kursh ; Muhammad Insha Ullah, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dir, Swat, and Jandul, 37,406 kursh. In recognition of his help the Nawab has received a first class medal of Mamidia from the Sultan. The same paper also mentions having collected and forwarded to the Russian authorities the sum of 136,000 francs subscribed by Turks for the aid of the Russian sick and wounded.

ONE of the features of the operations in Tibet has been the splendidly successful manner in which the Telegraph and Postal services have been maintained as the troops moved forward. The telegraph line has been carried over the most difficult ground in the face of obstacles that have probably never before been encountered by working parties, and the wire has been kept up in spite of frost and snow, with blizzards at intervals, that must sorely have tried the endurance of officers and linesmen. Kang-ma is the most advanced station, but the line will be continued to Gyantse as General Macdonald moves forward with his relieving column. The Postal service can claim equal honours with the Telegraph, for the mails have been carried with a punctuality that has excited general admiration, and the runners and mounted men who have been entrusted with the bags have faced climatic and other dangers with the coolest courage. In both instances the high reputation of the two Civil Departments for good work on campaings has been more than sustained.

ANCIENT principles find new applications under modern conditions. A Russian has invented a new form of war chariot for use with the Russian Army. It consists of a motor-car with sharp knives outside, which revolve with the wheels. The driver is protected by means of a bullet-proof screen. The inventor claims to be able with this contrivance to exterminate a detachment of 150 soldiers.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

[SIR JOHN COLOMB'S VIEWS.]

SIR JOHN COLOMB, M. P., has ever been a keen critic of all "Service" proposals, and the recent report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteer Forces has naturally received his closest attention. At the House of Commons a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" sought an expression of his opinion on the more important points referred to.

"The report," he said, "is one more proof of the fog we are in as regards principles of policy relating to defensive precautions. Here we have an important Commission appointed to inquire into the organization, numbers and terms of service of the Militia and Volunteer forces, and to report whether 'any, and if any what, changes are required in order to secure that these forces shall be maintained in a condition of military efficiency and at an adequate strength.' There is no nation in the world that maintains a force of hundreds of thousands of military units without knowing what are the circumstances governing its necessary strength and the conditions to fulfil which it is required. A Commission of able and distinguished gentlemen is appointed to tell the Empire what the adequate strength of the force required to guard the citadel of the Empire from land attack really is ! Naturally the first thing they do is to endeavour to ascertain the nature and extent of the land attack to which the United Kingdom is exposed. What happened ? As is pointed out in the report of the Commissioners, they were furnished by the War Office with a memorandum setting forth the views of the War Office as to our liability of invasion on a great scale, but with the observation that the Admiralty did not agree with it. The Commission then applied to the Admiralty for guidance, and asked that the Director of Naval Intelligence should give evidence before them. The Admiralty, very wisely I think, declined, and referred the Commission to the President of the Council, as Chairman of the Committee of Defence. The Commission thereupon applied to the Committee of Defence, and the Duke of Devonshire, as President, informed them that this question had been for some time, and still was under the consideration of the Committee of Defence. Subsequently a further communication was sent from the Committee of Defence to the Commission repeating that the question was under consideration, and warning the Commission that the memorandum furnished by the War Office was not authoritative. So it will be seen that we have military forces numbering far more than a quarter of a million men for purposes that have not been defined and to reform functions which have never been determined. Then the Commissioners suggest making things worse by indicating the desirablity of conscription, which would mean the raising of an enormous force to perform functions and discharge duties which they are not able to say are real or sham."

SCIENTIFIC CONSIDERATION NEEDED.

"The real truth is that the work to be done by the military forces of the Empire has never been scientifically, or even seriously, considered, and least of all in respect of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers appropriated to home defence, and home defence only."

"But there is the Committee of Defence ?"

"Quite so. We have at last an organised and thinking department which it is satisfactory to know have this matter before them. In my judgment time and careful examination by this newly-organized department of the problem of Imperial defence is necessary before Army reform, in any real sense, can be practically or properly approached. All our blunders, waste of money, and confusion have resulted from tinkering with the military forces without the slightest attention to the nature of the work to be performed. The determining influence of sea power, the first necessity of our existence, has never been worked out in fixing the nature and strength of the military forces required, and in relation to home defence. That is the crux of the problem the newly organized thinking department have before them."

"What then are your own views ?"

"The United Kingdom cannot live without the freedom of the sea, and the British Empire would cease to be a reality the moment the control of the sea is in serious jeopardy. I do not believe the United Kingdom is worth defending, except for the preservation of its ancient monuments, without the command of the sea, and therefore home defence by purely military means I look at as relatively a small question, and for the following reasons. No military attack can be delivered across water without the assured command of the sea being in the hands of the attacker. It may, however, as a counsel of precaution, be desirable to be prepared with military means sufficient to defy small military raids to worry and annoy. Of these raids there are only two classes : naval raids upon naval ports or mercantile centres, and military raids elsewhere to create diversions. Moderate, fixed or aquatic defence of important ports is necessary, and could be supplied by local forces. So also could be provided field forces necessary to repel any attempted small military raid elsewhere. It is reasonable naval probabilities, and not armed millions of foreign nations, that are the determining factors as to the character and strength of the military precautions required in these islands. Hitherto the defensive policy of this country has been dictated by a department (the War Office) without the slightest reference or knowledge of either naval history, naval possiblities or modern conditions. The immense advantage of the Committee of Defence is that the defensive policy of the Empire shall no longer be ruled by a department purely military in its character and without any knowledge whatever of naval principles and practice."

CONSCRIPTION IMPOSSIBLE.

"That would almost suggest the question, What do we need an Army for ?"

"To strike oversea. Our land frontiers abroad are greater in extent than the diameter of the earth. That simple fact is sufficient to warn us, not only that we need an army, but a very considerable one, and one liable for general oversea service."

"Is our present Army inadequate for these purposes ?"

"I consider we have got far too much military force appropriated to home defence and far too little organized and prepared for field service overseas. All our history proves the necessity for mobile military forces."

"Do you think it possible to raise such and Army by conscription ?"

"Most decidedly and emphatically no. I might answer that question by asking another. Has any country ever contemplated compulsory service of its citizens for purposes of expatriation ? It is nonsense to talk about it. But it may be said that though the military necessities of the country do not require conscription, would not compulsory service for home defence create a magnificent reservoir of trained men, who might volunteer for service oversea ? If you force men into a service they are not likely to do more than they are forced to do by law."

"What would be the ideal Army for the Empire ?"

"My opinion is that voluntary service with sufficient inducements to secure adequate numbers is the only possible principle we can apply in order to supply our military wants. Before we talk of conscription it would be well to consider whether you would not give an enormous impetus to the best class of men to go into the Army if service in the Army was made the only means of entrance into the Civil Services of the State. I mention this to show that it is utterly premature to talk about conscription. Our means of inducing men to voluntarily serve in the Army are not exhausted. My view has always been that such military defence as may be necessary for these islands could be furnished by volunteer forces, not of great dimensions, but thoroughly organized and specially trained. I consider that the Militia could, by offering increased advantages, be encouraged to agree to serve anywhere within the Empire on an emergency. The Militia is the constitutional force, and a regiment can now move from any part of the United Kingdom to the North-West Frontier of India or the Canadian frontier in as short a space of time as, in the Napoleonic wars, it would have taken to move Militia from Donegal to Dover. Supposing such terms were offered as would secure an efficient Militia force, of say, 100,000, available for general service with the Empire in case of emergency, the regular Army in peace garrisons abroad would be at once freed to take the field. In a word, our Empire needs a Free Sea and a Free Army."

BIG NAVAL BATTLE.

TOGO AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

BATTLESHIP SUNK.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25, 7 A.M.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur on Thursday last, during which the Japanese sank a Russian battleship of the Peresvyet type and disabled the battleship Sevastopol and a cruiser of the Diana type.

The Japanese vessels were practically undamaged.

LATER.

Admiral Togo discovered a Russian fleet of six battleships, five cruisers and nine torpedo boat destroyers lying outside Port Arthur on Thursday, evidently prepared to make a dash southward.

The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers attacked them after nightfall causing the loss as already stated in this morning's telegram.

It is reported that two of the Japanese destroyers were hit, but the casualties were slight.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government on Saturday night :—

Admiral Togo reports :—On receipt of a report from a picket-ship off Port Arthur, by wireless telegraphy at 11 a.m. of the 23rd inst., that the enemy's fleet emerged from the port, we advanced with all the fleet except the vessels on special mission.

The enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, and seemed to attempt to move southward, but at night-fall they stayed outside the port.

The same night, the majority of our destroyers and torpedo boats attacked the enemy's fleet outside the port.

At least one battleship of the Peresvyet type appeared to have sunk and one battleship of the Sevastopol type and one cruiser of the Diana type were seen towed into the Port next morning, apparently seriously damaged.

On our side the wardroom of one destroyer the Shirakumo was damaged killing three men, wounding one surgeon and two men. The torpedo-boat Chidori received one shot at the aft engine room, but there were no casualties. Torpedo-boats No. 65, and 66 were slightly damaged.

There was no other damage.

[Russia had three battleships of the Peresviet type all of which belonged to the Siberian flotilla. They are the Peresviet, the Ossliabya and the Pobieda. The last named was damaged by a mine on the same day that the Petropavlosk was blown up. They were all built at St. Petersburg, the Peresviet and Ossliabya having been launched in 1898. The battleship of this type which has been sunk was constructed of steel, sheathed and coppered, had three screws, two turrets, three funnels, fore and aft, and two military masts. Its length over all was 435 feet and between perpendiculars 401 feet 3 inches; and it had a beam of 71 feet 6 inches. Its draught was 27 feet 3 inches maximum. The ship displaced 12,674 tons and had an I. H. P. of 14,500 equal to a speed of 19 knots. The coal capacity was from 1,063 to 2,058 tons and liquid fuel was also carried. The engines consisted of three sets of triple expansion vertical and the ship had thirty Belleville boilers with economisers. Its armour was of harveyed steel and consisted of a belt from 6 inches to nine inches thick extending to thirty feet from the bow and stern, nine inch armour at bulkheads, six inch on lower deck amidships and at casemates, ten inch armour for the turrets and bases and a protected deck four and a half inches on the slopes. The guns carried were four ten inch breechloaders (45 cals), ten 6-inch quickfirers (45 cals) in casemates, one 6-inch quickfirer in unarmoured bow battery; twenty 12-pounder quick in shields; 26 small quickferers and machine guns and six torpedo tubes, four being submerged and one above water in the bow and one above water in the stern. The complement of the battleship was 724 men.

The battleship Sevastopol which has been disabled is a sister ship to the ill fated Petropavlovsk and to the Poltava which was damaged in the earliest fighting at Port Arthur. The Sevastopol was built at St. Petersburg and was launched in January 1895. Her displacement is 10,950 tons. She is 367 feet 6 inches long, has a beam of 68 feet 9 inch and a draught of 27 feet.

The Diana type of cruisers, one of which has been disabled, were intended as commerce destroyers. There were three of this type, the Diana, the Pallada and the Aurora. The Pallada was sunk in the first Japanese naval attack on February 8th and the Diana was damaged on February 9th. It is therefore the repaired Diana or the Aurora which has been disabled. These vessels were all built at Galernii Island, St. Petersburg, being launched in 1899 and 1900. They are constructed of steel sheated and coppered and are 416 feet long with a beam of 55 feet and a draught of 21 feet. They displace 6,630 tons and are capable of making 20 knots an hour.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The War Office at St. Petersburg has received telegrams to-day indicating that General Kuropatkin does not intend seriously to contest the Japanese advance on Kaiping, owing to the exposure of his flank to Kuroki, preferring to concentrate at Haicheng.

This appears to involve the evacuation of Newchwang and Yingkow.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

General Sakharoff reports a further retirement of the Japanese.

The extreme right advance guards were now twenty miles south of Siamatse which was occupied on the 7th instant.

The Commander of the Takushan Army reports that a Russian Squadron of Cavalry was surprised and routed ten miles to the north-west of Santaokau on the Ashichiao road on the 23rd instant and the heights of Santaokau captured. The Russians left sixty dead on the field.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay has received the following telegram from his Government :—

A Commander of the Army landed at Takushan reports :—A detachment of our Army, at dawn of the 23rd instant, surprised and routed one squadron of the Russian Cavalry about 10 miles north-west of Santaokao on the Tashih-chiao Road.

We also occupied the heights on the North of Santaoho expelling the enemy.

The enemy left 60 dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" London correspondent says that the "Times" Russian correspondents state that General Kuropatkin complains of the inefficiency of the officers, but praises the men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAISULI'S CAPTIVES RELEASED.

A Ransom of Twelve Thousand Pounds.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

After repeated hitches a ransom of twelve thousand pounds sterling has been paid for the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley.

A number of Raisuli's imprisoned followers left Tangier on the 22nd instant.

The captives returned to Tangier this morning very fatigued having suffered many hardships.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

At Work in the Mines.

The Chinese have started work underground in the Transvaal and the white miners have expressed satisfaction at their performances.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POTISION.

Invitation to Dissolve.

MR. BALFOUR DECLINES.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Leng, gave notice that he would ask Mr. Balfour whether in view of the objections to the increases in taxation during peace time and the continued declarations of the constituencies against the Government, he would submit his policy for the judgment of the country.

Mr. Balfour has replied in writing that he would not take the course suggested, unless the Government incurred such a defeat as to prove that it had lost the confidence of the House of Commons or has not secured that day-to-day support which was necessary to effectively carry out the Parliamentary business. It would then ask to be relieved of its responsibilities.

MR. BRODRICK'S STATE BANQUET.

Lord Curzon Still Indisposed.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Lord Curzon was absent from Mr. Brodrick's State birthday dinner to-night owing to indisposition.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Kent has beaten Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

Marylebone has beaten Cambridge by nine wickets.

The South Africans have beaten London County by ten wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by seven wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by 70 run.

Sussex has beaten Oxford University by six wickets.

Leicestershire has beaten Hampshire by 219 runs.

DEATH OF MR. CLEMENT SCOTT.

The death is announced of Mr. Clement Scott, the author.

Clement William Scott, author and journalist, was born in 1841 at Christ Church Parsonage, Hoxton. He was the son of the late Rev. William Scott, the Vicar of that parish, and subsequently of St. Olave, Old Jewry. The Rev. William Scott for some years edited the "Christian Remembrancer," the quarterly organ of the school which had its origin in Hugh James Rose, Keble, Newman and Froude. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Ecclesiologist," whose motto, "donec templa refeceris," was prophetic of the immense work done in church building and restoration in the last forty years, and he wrote also for the "Morning Chronicle" and the "Saturday Review." Clement Scott was educated at Marlborough College, and while yet a scholar there, his literary talents began to show themselves, for he contributed occasionally to a local Wiltshire paper, in which journal his first poem, on the subject of 'The Wreck of the Royal Charter," appeared. He left college in 1860, and soon afterwards obtained a junior clerkship in the War Office, retiring on pension in 1877. Mr. Scott's first engagement as dramatic critic was for the "Sunday Times." Afterwards he was appointed to a similar position on the "Weekly Dispatch" and "Observer." But there can be no question that his best work was done as critic for the "Daily Telegraph," to which position Mr. Scott was appointed in 1872 by the late Mr. Joseph Levy. He resigned that position some years ago after a controversy in regard to the moral dangers of the Stage as a profession. Subsequently he founded a critical weekly newspaper called "The Free Lance" which he edited up to the time of his death. Mr. Scott was an author of some repute. He adapted "Diplomacy" and "Peril" for the English stage. He was the author of "Cape Mail" "Sister Mary," "Off the Line," a play frequently performed by Mr. J. L. Toole, and "Tears, Idle Tears," of all of which he was either author or part author. He was the writer of "Lays of a Londoner," "Poppyland," and of many lyrics and poems, and it was his work, solely as a singularly brilliant descriptive writer, that made the many secluded watering-places of Norfolk so popular. His more recent works are: "Cheery Ceylon," and "Pictures of the World."

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive Commander W. G. Beauchamp, sailed on Saturday for Berbera via Aden, with the following details on board :—Major Harvey, Lieut Loveday, 5 Warrant Officers, 2 Sergeants 1 Native Officer, 17 Native details, 13 followers and 2 horses. From Berbera the Clive will convey the British East Africa Regiment to Mombasa and Chinde.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

King Edward at Kiel.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

His Majesty's Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert escorted by four British cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers passed through the Baltic canal to-day.

A squadron of German cavalry escorted the Yacht on each bank of the Canal whilst guards of honor of crack regiments were drawn up at the eastern end where the Emperor accompanied by his sons, Prince Henry and a brilliant retinue warmly welcomed his Majesty.

A powerful German Squadron meanwhile was thundering out a salute.

Rain was incessant the whole day, but despite this the shores and pleasure steamers were crowded.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

At the banquet given to King Edward at Kiel the Emperor William in his speech referred to King Edward's endeavours directed towards the preservation of peace and invoked the aid of God in his and King Edward's efforts.

His Majesty the King in his reply said, he was deeply touched by the Kaiser's appreciative reference to his unremitting endeavours made towards the maintenance of peace, and said he was happy in the certainty that the Kaiser had the same object in view, and might the two flags float side by side in the remotest ages for the maintenance of peace and the welfare of all nations.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The report for the past week issued to-day by the Meteorological Department described the Bay of Bengal monsoon current as about normal in strength and that of the Arabian Sea as upon the whole stronger than usual. It adds that Gujarat and part of the North-West dry area are the only divisions of India to which fair rain has not yet extended.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

The report for the past year of the working of the Inventions and Designs Act is published. It shows a revenue amounting to Rs. 49,000 against Rs. 45,000, in the previous twelve months.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The revenue from Indian Railways this year bids fair to surpass even that of last. The returns for the period from the first April to the 11th June published to-day show an increase in the gross receipts of twenty-six lakhs compared with the corresponding period in 1903.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of their seats in the Viceroy's Legislative Council is notified of the Hon. Messrs. Lely, Pedler, Morison and Hamilton.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. L. Hallward, Indian Educational Service, officiates in charge of records, Government of India vice Mr. C. R. Wilson on leave.

Constantinople notifies twenty-four hours' quarantine against Aden.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Col. Renny Tailyour is gazetted Assistant Surveyor-General and Lieut. H. S. May, R. E., is appointed to the Survey of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rose, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue, has two months' leave, O. R. Nunn officiating.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

POONA, JUNE 26.

Owing to the Levee to-morrow, the Cricket match, Ralli Brothers vs. the Poona Gymkhana, has been put off for some other day.

RAIN IN POONA.

A good shower of rain fell in Poona after the lapse of nearly a fortnight. Rain is badly wanted in the districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 10TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, Captain E. Street, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 10th June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Wilding Lt	Weston, Capt
Dunolly, Capt	Wilson, Mr Mrs C B, and infant
Dyson, Major	Dunolly, Mrs
Danson, Mr E	Finch, Mrs
Perrow, Mrs E	Millar, M G
Pellymounter, Mrs	McIvor, Mr
Stratford, Miss	
Winderlich, Miss	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gordon, Lt R	Dwarkadass, Mr
Rouse, Capt	Dalal, Mr D
Spencer, Mr J A	Martin, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs	McDougal, Mr and Mrs
Sibley, Mrs H L	Dyas, Major
Gifford, Mr and Mrs	Suttie, Mr and Mrs and child
Theakston, Mr	Anketell-Jones, Mr and Mrs
Swan, Lt and Mrs W	Baxter, Mr
Bonnand, Mr	Bogle, Mr
Robertson, Mr	Goodman Mr
Muspratt, Lt	White, Mr
Milburn, Rev	Owen, Capt
Mason, Mr	Wickham, Lt
How, Mr and Mrs D	
Semple, Col	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hollins, Mr	Lacy, Mr
Charteris, Lt	Anderson, Mr F
Hill, Capt	

FROM ADEN.

Real Capt	Dharwarkar, Mr
Lalljee, Mr	Lall Singh, Surveyor
Karaka, Mr M	Ahmed Hussan Surveyor

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 24th June says that among the Military C. B's. in the Birthday honours' "Gazette" are the following :—

Major Generals Smith-Dorrien, DesVoeux and Clements, Brigadier-Generals Plowden and Pearson, and Colonels Schalch, Masters and Anderson.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The King's Birthday "Gazette" containing the list of Indian titles and Kaisar-i-Hind Silver medals has been issued :—

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces the following further Birthday honour :—

The title of Maharani is conferred upon the Dowager Rani (senior branch) of Dewas State, Central India.

The title of Nawab is conferred upon the following :—

Mahommad Raza Khan of Coimbatore.

Sardar Bahram Khan of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Arbal Husain Khan, Chief of the Mohmands, Peshawar.

The title of Dewan Bahadur is conferred upon Ramchandra Vithoba Damnashar, Dewan of Baroda.

The title of Sham-sul-ulma is conferred upon Khwaja Altaf Hussain of Panipat.

KHAN BAHADURS.

The following receive the title of Khan Bahadur:—

Mr. Kutabuddin, Superintendent Nandgaon State.

Haji Muhammad Nazam Mibullah, Khan of Bhibanpur, Aligarh.

Khawaja Mahomed Yusuff of Dacca.

Maulvi Sarfacay Hosain, Khan of Patna.

RAI BAHADURS.

Subadar-Major Amar Singh, Burma Military Police.

Lala Lal Chand, Pleader, Lahore.

Munshi Ganga Sahai, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

Babu Kharuna Nidhan Murkarji of the United Provinces Forest Service.

Zallim Singh, Post Master of Lucknow.

Babu Syam Chanddhur, District Judge, Bengal.

Babu Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, honorary Assistant Engineer, Bengal.

Babu Brojendra Nath Chatterjee, Superintendent Calcutta Police.

RAO BAHADURS.

Moro Chintaman Joshi, lately Deputy Collecter Bombay.

Pasupuleti Parankusan Naidu of Tanjore Police.

Thandalam Thattai Raghava Chariar, Assistant Engineer, Madras P. W. D.

Thakur Mangal Sing of Pokaran, Rajputana.

KHAN SAHIBS.

Dorabji Dadabhai Boottee of the Poona Municipality.

Wahid Ali of the Jubbulpore Police.

Mufti Haidar Husain, pleader Jaunpur.

Saiyed Mehr Shah of Drug, Baluchistan.

Subadar-Major Mir Ahad Shah of the Kurrum Militia.

Ghulam Jilani, Hospital Assistant, Seistan Consulate.

RAI SAHIBS.

Babu Aswini Kumar Mukerji, Assistant Engineer Burma P. W. D.

Babu Bishan Chand, Sub-Engineer, the United-Provinces Irrigation Department.

Sarjan Sing, Hospital Assistant, Quetta.

Dr. Bhagat Ram Sahni, Medical Officer, Jammu.

Subadar Brahmdeo Singh, Resident's escort, Nepal.

Babu Brojo Nath Shaha, Hospital Assistant, Bengal.

RAO SAHIBS.

Lalubhai Lalhisingh, Bombay Police.

Atmaram Harakchand of Sirur, Bombay.

Parmanandas Givandas, Vakil of Jogha, Ahmedabad.

Sitaram Bhoir Balquzar of Aonria, Central Provinces.

Muthala Nallasawmy Naidu, Forest Officer Trichinopoly.

Themaqundalan Annasawmy Mudaliar of Trichinopoly Municipality.

Kishanlal Kishanrao, Rawat of Dewas State, Central India.

Shivram, Ramchandra Gupte of Banswara State, Rajputana.

SARDARS.

Babu Bishen Singh, extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

There are also two Burmese honours.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS, (SECOND CLASS.)

It is notified that the Kaiser-I-Hind medal of second class is conferred upon the following :—

Mrs. Benson, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Benson, Madras High Court.

Babu Chuban Mohan Maitra, Chairman, Rampur Boalia Municipality, Bengal.

Mr. Charles Edward Browne, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravarti, Chairman, Suri Municipality, Bengal.

Miss Agnes Henderson of the Muir Female Hospital, Nagpur.

Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki, Baluchistan.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Umballa.

Mr. Richard Parsons, Chief Assistant, Public Works Secretariat, Madras.

Rev. Dr. James Sommerville of the Jodhpur Branch United Free Church of Scotland, Rajputana.

Rao Bahadur Vithal Narayan Pathak of Satara District, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 25

The following Majors in the Indian Army are gazetted Lieut.-Colonels viz. :—Majors Westropp, O'Connell, McSwiney, Moore, Phillips, Swanston, Legh, Fry, Hancock, Sherard, Merewether, Shaw Walker, Campbell, Ranken, Dennys, Dobbie Plummer, Kettlewell, Light, Maxwell, Mackenzie Kennedy, Thuillier, Cooper, Rowcroft, Kerr, McIntyre, Beale, Wickham, Sutton, Hogge, Brander, Borradaile, Crowther, Cowley, Southey, Aitken, Mullins, Cox, Bradley, Wapshare, Shewan, Montgomery, Lewin, Rippon, Jackson, Hamilton, Tulloch, Macdonald, Cookson, Burne, Kenny, Johnson, Raine, Robinson, Herbert, Johnstone, Caulfield, Evatt, Fryer, Turner, Jermyn, Harris, Burton, Holland, Maconochy, Taylor and Dillon.

It is notified that the Punjab and Bengal cavalry lines funds have been amalgamated and Lieut-Colonels Blyth, Davison, Pollard, Middleton and Templer have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief to constitute the committee.

Second Lieutenant Maunsell, 2nd East Surreys, is posted to the Burma district for admission to Indian Army.

Second Lieutenant Shepherd is posted to the 53rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant More, Hampshires, and Lieutenant Cattell North Lancashires are permitted to resign their candidatures for the Indian Army and to proceed home.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

GYANTSE FORT BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

THE "Englishman's" special correspondent wiring from Gyantse on the 23rd says :—During the last few days the bombardment from the fort has greatly slackened.

The enemy are actively engaged, not only in fortifying villages in the plain, but are erecting sangars both to the right and left on the hills above. Their front now extends to over seven miles, giving an indication of the numbers opposed to us.

We have used common shell against the buildings in the fort and effected a breach. The success of these shells simplifies the problem before our General.

On Wednesday, night the enemy made a demonstration against the Parla outpost, but were frightened away by star shell from the 7-pounder guns.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta, yesterday morning, a few minutes after ten o'clock, the occurrence was registered by the seismograph at Alipur Observatory. Two and a half hours previously at 7-30 a.m., a seismic disturbance of some intensity was recorded in the Observatory, the tremors lasting fully twenty minutes but no reports have reached the Observatory as to places where the earthquake was felt.

THE SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

After a protracted hearing at Burdwan the case of defamation brought by Mr. Pierpoint against the R. W. Mr. Maconochi has been dismissed and each party ordered to pay their own costs.

THE MYSORE RACES.

MYSORE, JUNE 25

The Mysore races opened yesterday afternoon in splendid weather before a large crowd of spectators. The grand stand enclosure was crowded with a fashionable gathering including the Maharaja of Mysore and the Maharanis, Sir James Bourdillon, the British Resident, General Nixon and all the Maharaja's guests at his capital. Nine bookmakers did business in the first enclosure, but as the favourites in every race came home first they did not have a very good day. The card provided five good races. There were fair fields and the finishes in nearly all the races were close. Colonel Bull, was the judge and Mr. Virall starter. The following are the details :—

The Beliput Plate—six furlongs.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Ptarmigan 6st	Melsom 1
Aga Shah's Oriental 9st 2lbs	Robinson 2
Major Bell's Mathussan 8st 11lbs	Lansdown 3
Mr White's Robin 9st	Hoyt 0
Mr Franklin's Bijili 8st 5lbs	Elliott 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Ptarmigan, 6 to 4 against Oriental, 10 to 1 against the others.

Ptarmigan assumed the lead at once, making the running all the way and winning in a canter from Oriental. Eight lengths separated the second and third. Time—1min. 25secs.

The Macintire Plate—six furlongs.

Mr Chowdry's Nightingale, 8st 5lbs	Lansdown 1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Red Coral 9st	Melsom 2
Hon. A. Apcar's Spithead 8st 12lbs	Penton 3
Mr Kantaraj Urs' Cecil 9st	Thomson 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Nightingale, Evens Red Coral, 5 to 1 against Spithead and 6 to 1 against Cecil.

There was one bad start and then field were sent away level, Red Coral taking up the running after the first furlong with Nightingale next and the other two in close attendance. Coming into the straight, Nightingale assumed the lead racing home just half a length in front of Red Coral who beat Spithead for second place by six lengths. Time—1 min. 17 2-5secs.

The Arab Plate 1 1-4.

Mr Mahomed Haji Ibrahim's Gallant 9st 6lbs	Heeroo 1
Mr Moss's King Cobweb 7st. 10lbs	O'Neil 2
Mr Richard's Selpone 8st 11lbs	Elliott 3
Colonel Sprot's Harefoot 9st 11b	Capt Randall 0
Maharaja of Mysore's Khundoos 8st 6lbs	Thompson 0
Mr Webster's Darision 8st	Melsom 0
Major Bell's Scattercash 8st	Hoyt 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Gallant, 3 to 1 against King Cobweb, 4 to 1 Scattercash, 6 to 1 Derision, 8 to 1 Harefoot and Selpone and 10 to 1 Khundoos.

Selpone made the running for the first mile, Gallant, and King Cobweb following close behind. At the turn for home Gallant forged ahead and though challenged by King Cobweb near the second enclosure, Gallant obtained the verdict by half a length, Cobweb being second 3 lengths in front of Selpone. Time—1min. 24 2-5secs.

The Farm Plate 5 furlongs.

Mr Jaffer Mahomed's Gallant 9st 9lbs	Heroo 1
Capt Randall's Miss Ascot 7st 11lbs	Hoyt 2
Maharaja of Mysore's Clara 8st 11lbs	Melsom 3
Aga Shah's Pardon 7st 11lbs	Kamad 0
Mr Kantaraj Urs' Phillis 7st 11lbs	O'Neil 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Upstart, 3 to 1 against Clara, 4 to 1 Pardon and Miss Ascot and 6 to 1 Phillis.

Pardon forced the pace for a while but died away rounding the corner when Upstart came through and made the race with Miss Ascot, coming home two lengths to the good. Miss Ascot beat Clara for second place by three lengths. Time—1 min. 5 3-5secs.

The Medium Plate 4 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs' Mamao 9st 11lbs	Lansdown 1
Major Gunn's Dandenong 8st 10lbs	Melsom 2
Mr West's Firebrand 9st 2lbs	Elliott 3
Mr Kantaraj Urs' Queen Cole 11st 2lbs	Thompson 0
Mr Kindersley's Freda 9st 5lbs	Hoyt 0
Capt Darley and Mr Neilson's Felicity 9st 3lbs	Capt Rendall 0
Capt Ward's Dolly 8st 4lbs	Meer Jan 0
Maharaja of Mysore's Doris 6st 3lbs	Benuett 0

Betting : Evens Mamao, 1½ to 1 against Freda, 3 to 1 Dandenong, 5 to 1 Felicity, 6 to 1 Firebrand, and Queen Cole, 8 to 1 Dolly, and Doris.

The field came away together up to the distance post when Mamao, Dandenong and Firebrand separated themselves from the rest of the field and ran home together, Mamao being given the victory by one length. Dandenong was a good second 1½ lengths in front of Firebrand. Time—57 1-5secs.

THE KING EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

A circular signed by Messrs. A. G. Viegas, L. Mascarenhas, L. M. Furtado, J. J. de Souza, and Jose Filippa de Menezes, has been issued convening a meeting of the Goan community in Bombay to-day at 6 p.m. in the "Real Instituto Luso Indiano" for the purpose of offering the community's respectful congratulations to H. M. the King-Emperor on his auspicious birth-day.

A general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Rifai building, Bhendi Bazar, opposite the Phul Gali to celebrate the Birthday of H. I. M. the King Emperor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It may be as Liberals are never tired of proclaiming that the position of the Government in the country is hopelessly bad. As to this we shall know better after the pending elections in the Midlands and the West. Electors are fickle and some of the greatest of the failures of the present Administration are already fading from the public memory. But if they are irretrievably discredited in the constituencies, they are in Paliament itself distinctly stronger than they were when the session began. For this they are not deserving of any credit apart, of course, from Mr. Balfour's superior generalship. If they are now doing better in the House of Commons than seemed likely three months ago, the reason is due somehow to the inefficient leading of the Liberal leaders, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's Manchester apology notwithstanding. We had an evidence of the manner in which the Liberal Kuropatkin allows himself to be outmanœuvred by the Conservative Kuroki. Having failed to turn out the Government on Chinese labour or the Budget, the Licensing Bill was expected by some at least to prove the last straw. But what has happend? On Monday night the "Brewers Bill" as it is called came on for consideration in Committee, and a clever young Welsh Radical, Mr. Ellis Griffith, was put up to move an amendment having for its object the limitation of the operation of the clause to seven years. Presently it was seen that an error in tactics had been made. The Chairman (Mr. Lowther) was anxiously asked whether the discussion of this amendment would preclude the consideration of the question of compensation on the second clause. He emphatically declared that the subject could not be debated, both in the first clause and the second. Mr. Asquith came to the rescue by advising Mr. Griffith to withdraw, but the Ministerialists were too clever for this. They refused to allow Mr. Griffith to escape from the difficulty in which he had fallen and so the debate went on to the disgust of the temperance devotees. Mr. Balfour spoke early in the debate, his speech being noticeable for the manner in which he referred to the hostility his Bill is provoking at the hands of religionists particularly those of the Established Church. As a great deal is being said and will be said about Mr. Balfour's references to the clergy it may be useful to quote the passage in its entirety :—"I think the hon. and learned member has made allusion to Convocation and to the line taken up by a very large body of the clergy. Now I am the last person in the world to speak with the smallest shade of disrespect of the clergy of any denomination in connection with the temperance question. I believe there is no class of the community which, from the circumstances of their position, is brought more closely in touch with the appalling evils which excess in drink produces in the community at large; and the clergy, who work among the poor, must have, if it be possible, a livelier feeling upon this subject than the ordinary lay member. They come even more closely than we do into connexion with the evils which they desire to see mitigated by temperance reform. The ardour of their passion for the reform of this great evil, I think, deserves, and has received the full sympathy and approval of every man in every part of the House. But when they come to discuss the purely secular methods by which this House, this Parliament, ought to deal with questions of legislation affecting the public at large, affecting questions of property and all the varied and complicated interests of Society, I do not think that any special training, which the clergy may have had, gives them any special title to give an opinion upon such matters. In the employment of spiritual weapons, the endeavour to raise the moral tone of all classes in the community, on which ultimately every great reform must be based, the services of the clergy are invaluable and cannot be dispensed with. But when they come to tell us, without, so far as I know, any critical examination of the subject at all, exactly what provision this House should introduce into our Bills dealing with the temperance question, then, Sir, I think we must all feel that, however much individual clergy by their ability or special knowledge of the subject may be qualified to help us, the clergy as such, of any denomination, have no peculiar title to be heard." As might be expected Mr. F. C. Gould has not failed to turn this little reproof of the clergy to good account. To return to the Debate, Colonel Williams moved to substitute 14 years for seven as the period during which the clause should remain operative. This on Tuesday was negatived and Mr. Griffith's amendment was rejected by the large majority of 98—290 against 192. The division showed a respectable number of Ministerialists in favour of a time limit and not afraid to back their convictions; but their defection was more than compensated for by the fact that so many Nationalists voted with the Government. It is not only on education questions that the Irish party do not see eye to eye with the English Liberals. Of course one does not know what might have happened if the Licensing Bill had been put down for Ascot Week. The astute Mr. Balfour knows how his men are seduced from Westminster by the charms of Ascot and so he has, to avoid any untoward event, arranged for Scotch business to form the staple of next week's work in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour smiles benignly when asked why Scotsmen are not expected to want to go to Ascot.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

The annual banquet of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club, which took place at the Hotel Cecil last night was necessarily deprived of the presence of Lord Curzon, but in all other respects the affair passed off most successfully. The Company was the largest that has ever assembled on such an occasion, and the veteran Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, whose Indian career commenced nearly 20 years before Lord Curzon saw the light, made a most excellent Chairman. For a man of 82 Mr. Seton-Karr's speech according to all I have heard was little short of wonderful, being remarkable not only for its fluency but for its admirable choice of expressions. Mr. Seton-Karr has long been known to frequenters of the Indian meetings at the Society of Arts as an effective public speaker, and he is one of the rapidly dwindling number of those who know how to introduce into their remarks a classical quotation that is apt without being trite. Some of the announcements in the Press about the dinner are slightly misleading. It has been made to appear as if reporters were excluded in consequence of the death of Mr. Leiter. That is not quite the correct way of putting it. These friendly reunions have always hitherto been private and if Lord Curzon's absence had been caused by any other reason than a sad domestic affliction the proceedings would have equally remained unreported. The Press were for this once invited but it was only for the sake of taking notes of Lord Curzon's speech, which however would not, I understand, have been a long one. I have said that the attendance was a record one. The actual number present was, I believe, 237; the highest in any previous year was 190. But as dinners go in London 237 is not prodigious, but it is remarkable considering that only members or ex-members of the covenanted branch of the public service in India can attend. On the right of the chairman were Mr. C. S. Belli (who also went out to India) before Lord Curzon was born, Mr. H. Muspratt, whose service dates from the Fifties, Sir Alfred Lyall, one of the very few Anglo-Indian officials who have attained to the dignity of Privy Councillorship, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. George Batten (who was private secretary to Lord Lytton) Mr. H. A. Cockerell C.S.I., Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Mr. C. E. Lance, Mr. H. Hankey, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Frederick Fryer, Mr. L. C. Probyn, and Mr. C. E. Chapman. On Mr. Seton-Karr's left were Mr. L. B. Bowring, C.S.I., (Earl Canning's private secretary), Mr. M. J. Walhouse, Mr. H. Morris, Mr L. Forbes, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. W. D'Oyly, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., Mr. E. P. Robertson, Mr. H. G. Poynter, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I. Mr. J. F. Dewitt, all seniors, Sir Charles Stevens, Sir William Lee-Warner and the youngest of the ex-Viceregal

private secretaries, Sir Walter Lawrence. It is customary at these gatherings for those who have served in the same province to form separate groups. Here for example are the names of the occupants of one of the tables :—Mr, G. F. Shepperd, Sir A. C. Trevor, Mr. J. G. Moore, Mr. H. M Birdwood, C.S.I., Mr. H. J. Parsons, Mr. J. K. Spence, Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Sir H. E. M. James, Mr. E. T. Candy, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. G. B. Reid, Dr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. G. W. Vidal, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S.I., Mr. H. F. Silcock, Mr. C. H. Jopp, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. Joshua King, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. T. Hart Davies, Sir A. Wingate, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. H. L. Painter, Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., Mr. G. McCorkell, Mr. R. E. Candy, Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., Mr. W. W. Drew, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., and Mr. W. P. Symonds. At the next table sat Mr. H. D. Rendall, Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Mr. R. Knight, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. J. P. Vaughan, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Mr. H. O. Quinn, Mr. F. L. Sale, Mr. P. J. Mead, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Mr. A. L. M. Wood, and Mr. C. N. Seddon. There was at least one Indian member of the service present, Mr. Pherozeshah Kershasp, who though he is serving in what Mr. Rees calls the Southern Satrapy is a Western India man and a graduate of Bombay University. The absentees included Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. D. M. Smeaton C.S.I., and Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, which is perhaps not to be wondered at all things considered. Mr. Austin Low, the courteous and able honorary secretary, was heartily congratulated on the success of the arrangements.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

Another social event of interest to Anglo-Indians has taken place this week. I refer to the At Home given in the new quarters of the Northbrook Society on Tuesday evening by Mr. Arthur and Mrs. William Wollaston. The occasion formed a sort of house-warming and the party was thoroughly enjoyed by the numerous and distinguished company. The Raja of Jhallawar wearing his picturesque Indian dress was welcomed by several old Rajputana friends and amongst others present, I noticed, Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley, Sir Owen Burne, Sir William and Lady Wyllie, Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P. Mr. Lesley Probyn, Mr. Richmond Ritchie, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Austin Low, Colonel W. Loch, C.I.E., Dr. S. A. Kapadia (Oriental Secretary) &c. The Northbrook Society owes a great deal to Mr. Wollaston ; indeed, but for his energy and exertions it might have remained in obscurity at that dreary Imperial Institute. The Society has, now thanks largely to Mr. Wollaston, a comfortable habitation in the very centre of the Metropolis and all young Indians coming to London should make a point of joining. The Society is also deserving of support from more Anglo-Indians.

LORD CURZON AT HOME.

There is not unnaturally a general wish to hear what Lord Curzon may have to tell his fellow countryman about India as the result of his experiences as the most strenuous of Viceroys since Dalhousie, and in some quarters surprise is expressed that he has allowed so long a time to elapse without making such a speech. It was thought that as he has always professed to owe so much to Eton he might have taken the opportunity of the Provost's lunch to deliver his soul in the desired manner. Of course he was put up to respond for the visitors—unexpectedly he said—and he confined himself to saying a few pleasant things about his old school, its distinction in having furnished so many Viceroys to India, so little was there of a public nature in his brief but graceful remarks that the "Times" does not even summarise them "in proper respect for the desire of the authorities that speeches made on an occasion of intimate and joyful reunion of Old Etonians should not be reported." I do not think it is usual to enforce this rule though perhaps the authorities are right. The speeches at functions of this kind are generally best left unreported ; they only excite the merriment, not of course unmixed with respect, of those poor creatures who did not happen to go to school at Eton. A more suitable opportunity for a speech from the ex-Viceroy would have been the Civil Service dinner over which, as mentioned above, Lord Curzon was prevented from presiding owing to the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Leiter. It is probable now that we shall have to wait for the great ceremony, that is to take place in the Guildhall next month unless he takes advantage of the earlier engagement he has to fill at Dover in connection with his instalment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Although the "Times" does not report Lord Curzon's interesting little speech it gives us a glimpse of the manner in which his lordship entered into the spirit of the annual gathering in

> "The watery glade where grateful science still adores
> Her Henry's holy shade."

Says the correspondent of the leading journal in his pleasant account of the 4th of June celebration:—"It happened, strangely enough, that my journey to Windsor was made in the company of two American gentlemen and their wives who, even at Paddington, began to show intelligent curiosity. Boys were selling those pretty programmes, illustrated with portraits of George III., the Captains of the School, the Oppidans, the Eleven, and the Boats, with pictures of Upper School, the Playing Fields, and the river, which are a recent and considerable aid to the day's enjoyment. 'If it's a programme of Eton, then I want it,' said a voice in an accent which left no room for mistake ; and at Windsor the ladies, unconscious witnesses, cried 'My, what rosy cheeks they have" and "My, how glad they must be' as eager 'lower boys' ran along the platform with the incoming train to greet their friends and relations. American ladies have been known to be less enthusiastic concerning the health of our great educational establishments". He proceeds :—"Scene the next, after passing down the hill under the Castle, through Windsor and Eton already crowded with Eton boys of all ages, old Etonians some of whom did not look much like going to speeches, and mothers, sisters, and cousins without number, although it was but 11 o'clock, was under the lime trees and on "the Wall" in front of College before "absence" at 11-30 in Weston's Yard. There, sitting on the Wall at the far end, and little changed from him whom I remember as editor of the "Etonian" in 1876 and as an undergraduate of Balliol in the following years, was no less a person than Lord Curzon of Kedleston, obviously bent on boyish enjoyment of his holiday from grand and arduous work in India."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The other day a friend of mine introduced an ex-Indian undergraduate of one of our great English Universities to an elderly and amiable member of Parliament. The old gentleman beamed upon the stranger, and to his intense amusement opened the conversation by saying, "Do you speak English ?"

Owing to the length of the discussion on Mr. O'Conor's paper at the Society of Arts last week there was no time for a reply. I believe this will appear in the Society's "Journal" when the paper and speeches are printed—perhaps next week. Mr. O'Conor I understand declines to accept the view that it is not fair to compare India with Western countries and that a fair comparison would only lie with such a country as China.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A POLICEMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Jivan Nura with offering to him a bribe of three rupees, on the 15th instant, at the Maharbawri Police Station. The Sub-Inspector said he had arrested a victoria driver for rash and negligent driving, and for causing injury to a girl. He had bailed out the man, when the accused, accompanied by Nura Raja, came to him and gave him three rupees to let off the man, who, he said, was his friend. The defence was that the three rupees were given for the injured girl, but if the police officer thought they were given to him, accused was sorry, and he apologised. The Magistrate remarked there was no doubt on the evidence that the money was intended as a bribe to the police officer. This was an extremely pernicious offence wherefore the accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

After two disappointments caused through rain, the Bombay Gymkhana was able to start the season on Saturday having as opponents the Elphinstone College, a team which local cricket lovers will remember had the distinction of beating Aligarh College, Past and Present, last December, the only match the Aligarhians lost in Bombay. The Elphinstone College ground is about the easiest scoring ground in Bombay, even more so than the Hindu Gymkhana ground at Kennedy Sea Face, the boundaries all round being only fifty yards. The wicket was a bit slow, but despite this fact the Gymkhana, for whom Milne won the toss, did very well indeed being able to point to a total of 142 as the result of an hour and three quarters' batting. The first hundred runs were made in exactly fifty minutes, an exceedingly brisk rate of scoring as the wicket was. For this excellent performance the Gymkhana had chiefly to thank the first two batsmen, Lieutenant A. P. Langhorne and A. H. S. Aston, who as the result of a partnership lasting nearly forty minutes brought up the eighth decade. Both batsmen took full advantage of the close boundaries and laid about them in great style and although there was necessarily an element of risk about their methods, which under other circumstances would quickly have proved fatal, their display was nevertheless bright and attractive. Aston kept the ball down the better of the two, but Langhorne opened his shoulders to every tempting ball and in his score of 61 there were three sixes and several fours. We regard these two batsmen as the most promising in the Gymkhana team this year. It is regarded as a "sine qua non" that cricketers fresh from home are not seen at their best on Bombay wickets until they have had the experience of two or three seasons to help them. This is Aston's third season and Langhorne's second and there is promise that both players will be seen at their best this season. There is in fact a promise borne of unfulfilled hopes last year that they will develop into two of the best batsmen in the Presidency. Both players have had the advantage of a good early cricket training. Aston having been at Harrow and Langhorne at Marlborough, and although neither of them obtained their colours, that is only a fate that has happened to many a good cricketer who perhaps in later years may be found playing for a first-class county. With ripened experience of the conditions of Bombay cricket and an absence of that nervousness which so seriously handicapped them last season, we hardly think it probable that Langhorne and Aston will have cause to look back on this season with the disappointment of hopes unrealised.

Several other Gymkhana batsmen, if they did not make large scores, at least shaped well and we have the highest possible hopes of Captain Langhorne, who like his brother is an old Marlburian, J. L. Ainsworth who also hails from that famous school where he obtained his colours, A. B. Burney, and S. N. Powell. Captain Langhorne is a rather slower bat than his brother, but looks as if he could hit hard, should occasion demand rapid scoring. Still, if he sticks to his natural style, he will find it more paying on the slow sticky Bombay wickets. Burney and Powell have both the makings of good batsmen and the latter frequently proved of great use last season when things were going against his side. J. S. Milne did nothing in this match, and to judge from the way he shaped we should say that he is short of practice. Ainsworth should, with more practice of which he is lamentably short, turn out quite a useful bat, but it is to his bowling that the Gymkhana look for most assistance. He was quite ineffective against the College batsmen partly for the reason that the wicket did not suit him and partly through want of practice. E. E. Coombs bowled very well and seems to improve every season. If he goes on as he has begun, he will be the means of saving the Gymkhana many long outtings in the field. One of the pleasantest features of the opening match was the appearance in the team of the Lieut. Philbrick who kept wicket in a style that relieves the Gymkhana of any immediate anxiety regarding a regular stumper. He will not, however, be available for the whole of the season, which is a pity, as since Lieut. Hall of the Middlesex Regiment was in Bombay there has been no wicket-keeper possessing skill that Lieut. Philbrick undoubtedly shows. Rain unfortunately interrupted the game when there still remained three quarters of an hour for play. For Elphinstone College P. K. Telang played a characteristic innings of 30 which included two mighty drives over the southern boundary. He was eventually bowled by Coombs with a ball that broke in from leg which he should have played forward to. Netsatkhan also did well and was not out 24, when rain preventive further play. No mention of this match would be complete without reference to Jeh Antia's bowling for the College. After the dismissal of Aston and Langhorne, who were both caught off his bowling, he met with great success capturing in all seven wickets at a cost of under nine runs apiece. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Langborne, c Vakil, b Jeh Antia	61
Mr A H S Aston, c Jam Antia, b Jeh Antia	31
Mr S N Powell, b Jeh Antia	9
Captain Langhorne, c Vakil, b Jeh Antia	7
Lieut Philbrick, b Jeh Antia	5
Mr J S Milne, b Parekh	0
Mr Burney, c Modi, b Jeh Antia	9
Mr Ainsworth, b Parekh	9
Mr Coombs, c and b Parekh	6
Mr MacDonald, b Jeh Antia	1
Mr Stileman, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	142

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE

Mr J Modi, b Coombs	5
Mr P K Telang, b Coombs	30
Mr M K Neksatkhan, not out	24
Mr M R Parekh, not out	1
Mr S F Commisariat, Mr Jeh Antia, Mr N P Wadia, Mr Jam Antia, Mr K P Engineer, Mr D N Vakil, Mr P Pavri	Did not bat
Extras	2
Total	62

TO DAY'S MATCH.

The match to-day on the Bombay Gymkhana ground is between teams representative of the United Services and the Civil. Both sides will be strong, the United Services team, including Captains G. L. Hobbs, and Langhorne, and Lieuts. Langhorne, Jones, Tayler, and Philbrick. The Civil team will include all the players who took part in Saturday's match.

HINDU GYMKHAANA vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL GYMKHANA C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Subjoined are the full scores :—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Mr B Bhappoo, c and b Gotasker	37
Mr V Pulwanker, c and b Gotasker	25
Mr R Kirtiker, b Bhandare	8
Mr Etondana, b Bhandare	11
Mr P Kumbata, c Thakur b Gotasker	1
Mr M Dastur, b Reshimwalla	7
Mr D Kapadia, b Bhandare	3
Mr M Surti, c Masurker b Reshimwalla	14
Mr N Davar, c Thakur b Bhandare	11
Mr M Kiwana c and b Thakur	6
Mr B Rimboowalla not out	5
Extras	6
Total	133

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, not out	13
Mr D Ashote, not out	7
Mr S D Thakur, Mr Reshimwalla, Mr G E Khote (Capt), Mr S R Somji, Mr M V Mehta, Mr Gotasker, Mr Bhandare, Mr Khandaker, Mr R C Desai	To bat
Extras	0
Total	20

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. INDEPENDENT C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by three wickets and 35 runs. Subjoined are the full scores :—

INDEPENDENT C. C.

Mr Mehta b Banda	7
Mr Patel c Kirtiker, b Date	12
Mr Driver c Kirtiker, b Banda	0
Mr Shroff R, c Shete b Date	6
Mr Parekh, c and b Banda	28
Mr Mody, b Date	4
Mr Engineer, b Banda	9
Mr Morris, b Date	0
Mr Barucha, not out	19
Mr Ghista c Parshottam, b Date	4
Mr Keravala, c Kirtiker, b Date	2
Extras	5
Total	98

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Parshottam, c Driver, b Mehta	14
Mr Daderker, b Mehta	14
Mr Banda, not out	40
Mr Bhandare, b Mehta	2
MrBalu, b Mehta	31
Mr Date, c Kerawala, b Parekh	0
Mr D. A. Shete, b Mehta	3
Mr G E Khote, b Parekh	8
Mr Kirtiker, not out	8
Mr Khandeker, Mr Arroor, to bat	
Extras	11
Total	131

THE BENGALI WOMAN.

The "Indian Mirror" is in despair over the future of the Bengali race. The corroding influences of Western civilisation have penetrated the zenana, and all is therefore, lost. Referring to the exposure of certain alleged social scandals by a vernacular paper, the "Indian Mirror" writes in sorrow :—"If a hundredth part of what our contemporary says be true, then it must be admitted that the sore has spread far and wide, and is insidiously eating up our very vitality. We almost despair of the future of this country when the evil effects of Western civilization have begun to victimize our women, and the sacred precincts of the zenana have been invaded by a false and spurious standard of life which is sure to bring about the ruin of the race. We confess, we could not believe our eyes when we read in the "Bangalaya" that some of our so-called educated ladies go to the theatres, and there freely indulge in smoking cigarrettes and drinking wine, lavenders, florida water and eau-de-colognes!" The indulgence in such strange beverages is we agree with our contemporary, enough to destroy the moral and physical fibre of any race, and it is really very wrong of these "so-called educated ladies." But it is the least part of their depravity which exten ds to visiting the "theatres in which plays are performed by actresses of no reputable character, give nautch partin which immoral dancing girls take a prominent part, and zealously keep up certain social institutions which should long ago have been consigned to the limbo of oblivion." The last portion of the indictment is much too cryptic for us, and we dare not attempt a solution. Adverting to the pranks of some naughty boys who were recently before the Magistrate, the "Indian Mirror" advises all decent people not to allow their ladies to go to the river for a bath—which is wisdom considering the dangers that lurk in the treacherous Hooghly. In all seriousness, however, is not the first Anglo-Bengalee daily becoming grandmotherly and inconsistent. In common with the rest of the native press it has been holding up the Japanese for the admiration and imitation of the Bangalee race, and yet forgets that the almond-eyed geisha has done for a hundred years what the Bengalee purdanishin is only beginning to do now. For all that the Jap is beating the Russian. Who knows what the Bengalee may do in the remote future.—Indian "Daily News."

THE SPEAKING COBRA.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

Mr. B. L. Varma, Teacher, High School, Bundi, (Rajputana) sends the following extraordinary tale to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."—

There is a celebrated temple of "Chaturbhuj" at Bundi in the very centre of the city: and immediately behind it is a little temple of Narbadeshwar. On the 6th instant at about 9 P.M. the priest of the temple after performing puja as usual was returning home when on the steps of the temple his foot trampled a snake which bit him on the foot.

The priest raised a cry and soon a crowd assembled; some of the men saw that it was a cobra but could not manage to kill it. The priest was carried home by two or three men. On the way the leg of the priest was tightly bound by a cord above the ankle to prevent the circulation of the poison. On reaching home he fell into swoon, a trance like sleep which generally follows the bite of a snake. After a while all of a sudden he opened his eyes, sat up on his bed and uttered these ominous words —"Don't mind, don't be sorry, and do not try to procure medicine, or anything else, he shall not die, I shall not take his life. The fault is neither his nor mine. It was done by him unconsciously and by me in rage. He when descending the steps trampled my head which bruised my head and the left eye as well. I in pain and fury bit him, but have no mind to take his life. Having said so far he swooned again and fell down on his bed. His mother in the most supplicating manner wanted to know something more about the snake and requested him very submissively. Then again he sat on his bed and resumed his talk. "I was a banker and had a shop in this city. I died nearly a hundred years ago and since then I am in the form of a snake. I have taken my abode in a crevice of Biyas Boori(a reservoir) in the vicinity of the temple of the 'Narbadeshwar!' I live upon frogs and insects which are found in abundance in the Boori. My name when a man and banker was Udaichand and so and so are my descendants (here he mentioned the names of two bankers, at present shopkeepers in the market.) I am at present in a crevice of the Boori and request you to warm my head and drench me in milk 2-3 days because so long I shall not be able to go out owing to pain in my head and the eye." Without losing a moment, the mother, accompanied by two others, with torches in hand, went to the Boori. To their surprize they found a cobra lying in a crevice just above the surface of the water.

It was about 11 p.m. They procured milk and placed it in a pot before the crevice. The snake came nearly a foot outward and drank the milk to the last drop. On coming back to the house they said before the priest, who was still lying senseless, that they could not warm the head of him in the form of a snake, and that they would continue drenching milk as ordered.

Then the priest again opened his eyes and replied: "If you cannot warm my own head, please warm the head of the priest I have bitten; it shall relieve my pain somewhat at least." Then the mother promised to warm his head and requested him to grant the life of her son. He granted her request and left him for ever. When the bankers whose names he had given as his decendants were asked about the name they corroborated the fact by saying that indeed their great grand father was of the name of Udaichand, Now it is ten days since the priest was bitten, and he is quite well without any symptoms of venom of snakebite in him.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It is notified from the War Office that the King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Lieut. Clement Leslie Smith, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., whose claims have been submitted for his Majesty's approval, for conspicuous bravery in Somaliland, as stated against his name :—

"Act of Courage for which Recommended.—At the commencement of the fight at Jidballi, on Jan. 10, 1904, the enemy made a very sudden and determined rush on the 5th Somali Mounted Inf., from under cover of bushes close at hand. They were supported by rifle fire, advanced very rapidly, and got right among our men. Lieut. Smith, Somali Mounted Inf., and Lieut. J. R. Welland, M. D., Royal Army Medical Corps, went out to the aid of Hospital Assistant Rahamat Ali, who was wounded, and (endeavoured to bring him out of action on a horse but the rapidity of the enemy's advance rendered this impossible and the hospital assistant was killed. Lieut. Smith then did all that any man could do to bring out Dr. Welland, helping him to mount a horse, and, when that was shot, a mule. This also was hit, and Dr. Welland was speared by the enemy. Lieut. Smith stood by Dr. Welland to the end, and when that officer was killed was within a few paces of him, endeavouring to keep off the enemy with his revolver. At that time the Dervishes appeared to be all round him, and it was marvellous that he escaped with his life."

The King has also been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the gallant conduct of the undermentioned officer in action at Jidballi, Somaliland, on Dec. 19, 1903 :—To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order—namely, Lieut. Herbert Augustine Carter, Indian Army.

The gallantry on the same occasion of Subadar Bhairo Gujar, 119th Inf. (the Mooltan Regt.), has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to No. 5,334 Lance-Sergt. Thomas Gawn, 1st batt. Hampshire Regt., in recognition of his gallant conduct during the action at Illig in Somaliland, on April 21, 1904.

THE MADRAS PLEADER'S CASE.

A BARRISTER'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charges of cheating and breach of trust, committed on 17th March, in respect of Rs. 17,000, preferred by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Hormasji Modi against. Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, a Madrasi pleader. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Patel, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the complainant. Mr. D. B Binning, with Mr. Hayes of the Madras Bar, defended the accused.

The Magistrate read over to the accused the statement, the latter had made in his defence at the last hearing, and made corrections in it according to the suggestions of the accused or his counsel. In conclusion, the accused said the Rs. 17,000 were not paid to him by the complainant to pay to Mr. Cama for redeeming the Ujjan Press mortgage. He had received no money from the complainant in Bombay. It was a malicious prosecution owing to a misunderstanding between him and the complainant in the settlement of the Ootacamund and Coonoor suits.

The Magistrate framed a charge of misappropriation against the accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said other charges should be added. There was down right cheating. All the elements constituting the offence of cheating and of breach of trust were present, and it was permissible and safer to frame the additional charges. Accused had dishonestly induced the complainant to deliver to him property : he had deprived him of his dominion over property ; he had made false representations with a fraudulent and criminal intent, and his conduct was entirely inconsistent with honest intention. It did not lie in his mouth to grumble now, and if more than one charge were framed against him, he had got to meet them all. For the purpose of punishment it would be otherwise : it might not be necessary to punish him on all.

Mr. Binning said the framing of one charge was quite sufficient ; the framing of more than one charge would create all sorts of difficulties.

Mr. Teleyarkhan having replied, the Magistrate framed additional charges of cheating &c.

Mr. J. W. Hayes was called by Mr. Binning as Mr. Hayes was to go out of Bombay for sometime. Mr. Hayes said he was a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn. On 22nd March the accused introduced the complainant in his office, stating he was the gentleman who had been financing him in the three cases. Accused then went away. Complainant said the Bangalore case would be given to witness, and as a matter of fact it was given to him. He added that he had given about fifteen thousand rupees in the financing. He said he was a large mill-owner, an engineer and a vast property-owner, and that if witness won the case, he would handsomely compensate him besides his fees. Witness drafted the plaint in the case. It was about the estate of the late Dewan Ranga Charlu, consisting of landed property in the Assigned Tracts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in the city of Bangalore, and in the Ashtragan Division of Mysore. The relatives claimed in Bangalore about three lakhs. Langford House constituted part of the property, and witness showed a plan of it to the complainant. He wanted to see the whole of the Dewan's property, and on the following day witness sent his son Percy Raymond with him to show him over the property. Accused paid him Rs. 1,900 as his fees. Besides this, there were the Hyderabad and the Ootacamund cases. Complainant said accused was a lawyer, who wanted money for the financing of the cases, and he was ready to finance him to any extent. Witness knew the accused for twenty-five years and knew nothing to accused's discredit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, witness said previous to practising for the last two years in Bangalore, he had practised in Mysore, Madras, Rangoon, Mandalay and Northern India. Accused was a Vakil of the High Court of Hyderabad, and witness had seen him practise there. From Madras accused telegraphed to witness and sent a man to him, to help him in this case, to be his lawyer, and to be his witness as to the complainant. Witness was paid for his services by the accused up to date. For going into the box and giving evidence in the present case, he was not paid any fees, although he was a professional man. Witness' son, and he thought, his clerk, were present at the time witness had the conversation with the complainant. Owing to a case of plague in the house, witness had to clear from his house, and live in his office. The complainant's visit was rather an unexpected one ; he never knew him before. Witness asked him who was to pay his fees. He said look for it to the accused ; but if he won the case, he (complainant) would reward him very handsomely. Before the interview took place, witness was already in charge of the case a fortnight before. Witness had asked for the three cases in Bangalore three thousand rupees. It was agreed upon by the accused. The first time accused paid him Rs. 900 ; on the second day, Rs. 800 ; the remainder, the same evening ; in all about Rs. 1,900. There was no documentary evidence, except a cheque for about Rs. 200 received as part of the payment of fees. Witness had no banking account either in Bangalore or Madras. No sooner, the money came in, it went out. He had been forty years up-country, and had never given receipts for payments made to him professionally. The remuneration was not settled before the interview. When he took charge of the case, he looked to the accused for his fees. When complainant said he was financing the accused, he asked him who was to pay him the fees, and it was then the complainant replied to him in the manner he had described already. Complainant, when asked, said he was going to manage the Ujjan Press as an engineer. He did not say he was a millionaire. Witness had a talk with him for four or five hours. Complainant was not with him for twenty minutes only. He arrived between twelve and one, and remained with him until dusk. He spoke all the while of nothing but the three suits. For corroborating witness in his evidence, there were his son, his daughter, his servents and the complainant himself. Witness showed to complainant some mica specimens, and said as he was a speculator, why did he not go in for it. A friend of witness had discovered the mica and witness wanted to push it on.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Col S C F Peile B	Brig Gen R M Greenfield D A G Bo
Lieut Col R E S Taylor B	Col H M P Hawkes I A
Capt A T Gage I M S B	Col R Fulton I A
Capt J Mulvany I M S B	Brevet Col W V Constable R E
Sir C L Tupper K C I E C S I B Cov	Col R H T Rennick I A
Mr C Fisher B Cov	Lieut Col A P Williamson 25 Cav
Mr L H Turner B Cov	Lieut Col C R Phillips I A
Mr W J D Burkitt B Cov	Lieut Col W B Browning I M S
Mr L F Morshead B Cov	Lieut Col C A Kemball C I E I A
Mr H A Smith B Cov	Lieut Col J M A Retallick 45 S
Mr H A C Colquhoun B Cov	Major T M Ward 97 I
Mr A H Cuming B Cov	Major F Churchill 64 I
Mr A J Laine B Cov	Major W H W Mercer 86 I
Mr H D Craik B Cov	Major W H B Robinson I M S
Mr A W Botham B Cov	Capt J Talbot 37 Lrs
Mr A J W Kitchin B Cov	Capt L W S Oldham R E
Mr A Kensington B Cov	Capt P S F Claridge 24 Cav
Mr P B Warburton B Cov	Capt P F Chapman I M S
Mr A W Michie B	Capt G R Church R G A
Mr R P Russell B	Capt E B Cotter R A
Mr W P Johnson B	Capt A E Barnard 30 L
Mr R Ebrington B	Capt A E McBarnet 25 C
Mr M E N Jones B	Capt A St J Cooke 99 I
Mr W A E Hanby B	Capt B P Ellwood 31 D C O Lrs
Mr F K Lowe B	Capt C E K F Macquoid D S O I A
Mr E P Bryant B	Capt A L F Smith 2 I
Mr E Thompson B	Capt C L Storr 24 S
Mr H G Young B	Capt J S Swan S T C
Mr T H Beck B	Lieut C D Luxbury 34 C
Capt T H Foulkes I M S M	Lieut G W Hemans 29 I rs
Mr J C Molony M Cov	Lieut F G Porter 24 Lrs
Mr V A Brodie M Cov	Lieut F M Ransford I A
Mr J Twigg M Cov	Lieut G H Scott 27 P
Mr C M Stileman M	Lieut D D Wilson 17 C
Mr G W Deane M	Engineer C J I Jones R I M
Lieut Col J McCloghry I M S Bo	
Mr H C Mules Bo Cov	
Mr A L M Wood Bo Cov	
Mr F S Punnett Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Lieut A ff Garrett B 2 mo M C	Capt H M M Brooke S T C 4 mo M C
Mr H J G Cresis B 2 mo M C	Lieut C V Wardell 21st I 6 mo M C
Mr H W Morrison B leave on M C commuted into furl on M C and extended 3 mo	Lieut B A R Blewitt Durham L I 2 mo M C
Mr F H Smith B 3 mo M C	Lieut F C S Clarke 30 P 2 mo M C
Major R A Gaye STC 21 days	Lieut C W A Holmes 116 I 3 mo M C
Major T S Young I A till Nov 20 1904 on M C	
Major W S P Ricketts I M S till Oct 7 1904	

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Mr H T Palmer B	Mr J C Smith B
Mr R Wright B	Capt H W Cobbam 32 Lrs
Mr J Wardenby B	Capt H G Le Mesurier R E
Mr T Surawangse B	Lieut J Charteris R E

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road. London England.

THE TEA DUTY.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On June 9 afternoon the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation in his private room at the House of Commons from the National Temperance Caterers' Association and the London Coffee Restaurant and Dining Room Keepers' Protection Society, asking for a reduction in the additional duty on tea. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Lough, M. P., who said that in London and the provinces some 150,000 people were employed in the class of catering trade which the deputation represented, and about £3,000,000 of money was invested in it. The trade had already to pay a sugar tax, and the additional impost on the tea constituted a burden which would be very oppressive. The profits on the liquid tea now sold to a very poor class of customers were very small. The price to the consumer could not be raised, and the loss would have to be borne solely by the caterers. Several members of the deputation having spoken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was accompanied by Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., and Mr White Ridley, M.P., replied.

He recognised that, to some extent the great extension of this trade complicated the problem which Chancellors of the Exchequer in search of revenue had to face. It was his intention that the additional charge which he had made should be spread over the whole community, but that deputation had presented to him a different feature of the case. They told him that they sold tea in such infinitesimal quantities that they could not divide the duty—could not charge so much extra per cup. He was afraid that was a difficulty of which no Chancellor of the Exchequer could relieve them. It must be left to the trade gradually to assimilate itself to the burdens which were imposed upon it, and he thought, as a general rule, a trade managed to effect that operation for itself. The necessities of the State required large expenditure, and he admitted that the more he examined the condition of the world, and the more he pondered upon what it was necessary for this country to do in order to obtain for itself that security without which all industry would be carried on in peril and much of our prosperity would disappear, the less sanguine he felt of seeing any great or appreciable reduction in the figure to which our expenditure had now risen. It was with no light heart that he made those proposals for taxing tea. The deputation had suggested that, if he could not withdraw the additional tax now, he should give them some encouragement to expect a material reduction of the duty at some early time. He could not give anything in the nature of a pledge which would bind his future action if he continued to be responsible for the financial proposals made by the Government. He was not unconscious of the peculiar condition in which the special circumstances of their trade placed them. He could not advise them as to what steps they should take, but he was bound to say that, having regard to the revenue which was necessary at the present time, he could not see his way to forego the tax he had placed upon tea or to substitute any other tax for it.

The deputation thanked the Chancellor and withdrew.

Subsequently the Chancellor received a deputation from the London Tea Buyers' Association, which desired to put before him a series of resolutions recently passed at one of their meetings.

Mr. T. Lough, M.P., in introducing the deputation, explained that the chief point which they wished to speak upon was the additional one-four per cent. on the duty on tea delivered from bonded warehouses for home consumption. The deputation would ask that this should be abolished, and that instead of it there should be given them an allowance of 4 per cent. on every £100 of duty imposed, which would go towards the cost of collecting the duty. The tea buyers were in effect bankers in the trade ; they had to advance to the retail purchasers the amount of the duty and wait a couple of months for its return. They asked for 5s. per £100 of duty collected to reimburse them in some degree for the trouble to which they were put in thus collecting the duty for the Government. They protested against the increase of the duty from 6d. to 8d. per lb., and there were other matters which they wished redressed.

Mr. R. Alston, chairman of the Tea Buyers' Association, then spoke. He alluded to the fact that the tax imposed by Sir Michael Hicks Beach on tea was said by him to be a war tax. Mr. J. Innes Rogers, Mr. J. McEwan, and others spoke.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said—He could not anticipate that the duty would cause a decrease in the consumption of tea in this country. He was hopeful that tea drinking had become so much a confirmed habit of the people that the increase of duty would not affect the consumption. It was quite true that when Sir Michael Hicks Beach raised the duty on tea from 4d. to 6d. he imposed the extra 2d. as a war tax but in subsequent utterances Sir Michael admitted that the rise which had taken place in the national expenditure compelled him to continue the tax. He would take time to consider the points which the deputation had laid before him. He would probably have to ask them to confer with the Commissioners of Customs. It would be impossible for Customs to alter their arrangements without first consulting all the interests concerned in those arrangements. Coming to the question of one quarter per cent charged on the cost of collecting the duty the Chancellor said that the charge was made to defray the cost of the bonded warehouse system. If he were in the position of having money to give away he would be inclined to give most favourable consideration to their suggestions, but he could not consider the question apart from other things on which similar duty was imposed. He could not relieve them of the charge at the present time. The proposition to have 5s. per cent. given them as recompense for the expense to which they were put in having to collect the duty was a proposition that no Chancellor would listen to. Respecting the granting of a drawback of duty on exported tea, he would ask the Commissioners of Customs to put themselves in communication with the deputation in this matters. After dealing shortly with other matters, the Chancellor said that the prospect of remission of taxation did not look so urgent or immediate as to make it necessary to come to a decision at once on the points the deputation had raised.

A vote of thanks to the Chancellor was accorded.

A BOGUS INDIAN MERCHANT PRINCE.

Before Mr. Loveland Loveland, K.C., at the Clerkenwell Sessions, Ezekiel Sala Abraam Cohens 54 who had posed as an "Indian merchant prince," was convicted of having incurred debts and liabilities by means of false pretences.

According to inquiries made by Detective-sergeant Geo. Weston T. division, the prisoner came to England in May of last year, and lived at Lillie road, Fulham. He then advertised for loans £10, and upwards for the formation of an English liability company for trading in East Indian property. The concern was formed and floated, and the gentlemen who financed it "went broke." After that Cohen associated with low class women and victimised many people by representing himself as a wealthy gentleman with an extensive business in India, which he said, was being controlled by a solicitor in his absence.

The charges preferred against him included the following, but there were many others of a similar character. On the 19th February he obtained £30, 12s. on a b

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE KING'S VISIT TO KIEL.

THE "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Berlin on June 5:—Notwithstanding the efforts of the German semi-official organs to diminish the anxiety felt by certain influential people here lest Germany, during the Kiel regatta week, should be led astray into tortuous and deceptive political paths, there still prevails a very evident mistrust, in the German Press, as to the outcome of the meeting between the King and the Emperor. Frequent reference is still made to the "defeat" inflicted by the Morocco Agreement, and to the fact that Germany is always "coming out empty handed." The "Vossische Zeitung" in a leading article tries to assuage these fears by pointing out that the interests both of Germany and Great Britain will be served by the strengthening of the mutual sympathies of the two nations on the occasion of the royal and imperial meeting. It states emphatically that there is no thought of any new grouping of the Powers nor of any new alliance.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," in its political review of the week also endeavours to allay all needless perturbation by assuring its readers that too much importance is being attached to the polical aspect of the impending visit to Kiel; and that too much rein has already been given to imaginings and fantastic combinations of political possibilities. But for all this, the German public remains, and probably will remain for some time sceptical as to the ultimate results of the interview between the King and the Emperor.

The "Times" correspondent wrote on the same day:—In the same course of an elaborate article on the visit of King Edward to Kiel the Post asserts that the object of the Kiel meeting is to make it clear that England, after all the agreements she has recently concluded, has kept as free a hand for developing her relations with other countries as Germany has, although Germany is connected with the Powers of the Triple Alliance by closer ties—i. e., than those which unite Great Britain and France. Now this can hardly be the object of the Kiel meeting, since it was clear enough before the Kiel meeting was arranged. The endless disquisitions of the German Press on this subject, although they may imply a conscious or unconscious tribute to the value of British good will, are nevertheless calculated by their extravagance and by their frequent inaccuracies to defeat their own object. Thus, the "Post" says that the sole purpose of the Anglo-French Agreement was to settle a number of ancient points of difference between Great Britain and France in Egypt, in Siam, in Morocco, and in Newfoundland, that nothing else has been changed, and that the old traditional good relations between London and Paris are maintained as those between London and Berlin are also to be continued in faithful adherence to Bismarckian traditions." The significance of the Anglo-French Agreement is deeper than this, and as Lord Percy said in the House of Commons last Wednesday, "it is not to be found within the four corners of the Convention nor even in the general adjustment of interest between the two countries. What constitutes the distinctive feature of this Agreement . . . is that the parties pledge themselves not merely to refrain from poaching on one another's preserves, but to do all in their power to further one another's interests."

The "Vossische Zeitung," speaking of the Anglo-French Agreement, asserts that there are grounds for the assumption that the Agreement, before its conclusion, was approved in the authoritative German quarter. As a matter of fact there are absolutely no grounds for any such assumption. Neither for Great Britain nor for France was there any occasion to submit the Agreement to any German quarter.

Berlin, June 5 (Reuter).—The semi-official "North-German Gazette" in an article on King Edward's approaching visit to Kiel, dwells on some sympathetic articles recently published in certain London newspapers, which the journal welcomes but "at the same time warns its readers that the meeting, though not lacking in political importance is not calculated to result in any special new agreement.

FEELING IN FRANCE.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Paris on June 7:—

I have purposely refrained up to the present from any reference to the impression produced in political circles here by the approaching meeting of King Edward and the German Emperor at Kiel, because I wished first to ascertain beyond all doubt whether or not there was any "arrière" pensee' on the subject among representative Frenchmen. I can now state with every confidence that the interview at Kiel inspires nobody here with the faintest anxiety. I find, on the contrary, that in official circles it comes almost as a relief to a slight feeling of concern caused by certain recent manifestations such, for instance, as the toast at Naples, emphasising the Triple Alliance, and the speeches of the German Emperor on his return from Italy. Both the Government and the French people themselves have unlimited faith in King Edward's loyalty to them. British residents in this country would, I am sure, bear me out when I say that in France the King of England is now looked up to as being a mainstay of peace—a wise and great-hearted Sovereign not only devoted to the welfare of the nation over whose destines he presides, but with sufficiently broad and generous sympathies to desire also the happiness and prosperity of the rest of the world.

It is known, of course, that the motives of the King's visit to Kiel are exclusively those of family affection and royal courtesy, but it is more than likely that the conversations between the two Sovereigns will extend to other subjects besides yachting, and even mere conversations between such exalted personages naturally have universal importance. Thus it is hoped that the King's influence with his imperial nephew will be of avail in removing from the Emperor's mind any mistrust or suspicion as regards the thoroughly pacific character of the Anglo French rapprochement, as also of the intentions and policy of the French Republic. There is in fact, almost a meditating role for the King to play at Kiel. To judge from the speeches at Carlsruhe and Mainz there must be some trace of misgiving in the Emperor William's mind as to the significance and development of the rapprochments of France with Great Britain and Italy. He may be under some erronious impression as to the existence of secret designs hostile to Germany among a certain category of French politicians to which the attitude of some members of the Opposition during the Abbe Delsor incident was perhaps of a nature to give rise. If that be the case, all such apprehensions will doubtless be dispelled during the interview at Kiel. It is clear that, in view of the thoroughly unfriendly nature of the speeches at Carlsruhe and Mainz, the French Government themselves could not, with due regard to their own dignity attempt to reassure Germany as to the essentially pacific aims of their whole foreign policy. If that is to be done it can only be undertaken by the best friend this country has abroad, and at present it is unanimous in regarding the King of England as such.

It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the impudent speeches of the German Emperor, it occurs to nobody in France that Germany mediates war. They never disturbed the equanimity of the French people and were attributed to a moment of ill-humour or possibly to some trifling misunderstanding. It would be profoundly regrettable if means were not found to establish more cordial relations between France and Germany than those at present existing, which are not quite as satisfactory as they might be. It is in the interest of all Europe that this should be accomplished, and it is not France alone that would be the gainer if the King were to be instrumental in bringing about this happy result. This much said it may be observed, without dwelling on the subject, that during his cruise in Italian waters the German Emperor, to say the least did nothing to promote friendly relations between France and Italy, and it is even said that the Papal Protest against M. Loubet's visit to Rome was not entirely distasteful to him. The composure with which the interview at Kiel is contemplated here proceeds rather from the absolute confidence of the French people in King Edward's kindly feeling for them than from any certainty that no attempt will be made to alienate it.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Paris, June 7 ("Times").—M. Delcasse was heard this afternoon by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber on the various questions concerning the clauses of the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8. Although only the convention relative to Newfoundland and West Africa requires Parliamentary ratification M. Delcasse replied to questions respecting other parts of the Agreement. Thus, he maintained, that there was no necessity for submitting to Parliament the arrangements made respecting Morocco and Egypt, as they did not involve any acquisition of territory. This standpoint was supported by M. Doumer.

In reference to the long standing dispute as to the French shore M. Delcasse said that it had become acute and might have become dangerous. After defending the arrangement in detail, M. Delcasse expressed the opinion that the Agreement was from every point of view a good and profitable one for France. On the question of Morocco he stated that there was as yet no convention between France and Spain. He could not therefore speak of what did not as yet exist. The question would be considered with the "greatest sympathy for our Latin sister."

THE VATICAN AND FRANCE.

Paris, June 3 (Standard).—The attitude of the Holy See towards the Italian Government, which is in such striking contrast to the Pope's protest against M. Loubett's visit to Rome, is attracting great attention here. According to the "Siecle," an influential Roman Catholic, who asked the Pope to explain his action, received the following reply:—

The Note of protest against the visit of the President of the Republic to Rome was not directed against France. I cannot renounce impresciptible rights, so long as no agree-ment has been concluded. I do not meddle in politics. I simply wish to do for Italy what Leo XIII. did for France. He ordered Cardinal Lavigerie to have the "Marseillaise" played in his Episcopal Palace. I requested Cardinal Svampa to listen to the Royal March in the Town Hall of Bologna. That is all. The possibility of an understanding between the Church and the State is amply demonstrated by the example of Germany. That great and noble people should serve as example for Italy. The French are obstinate people, who weary us with questions, but only obey when the instructions of the Holy See are in accord with their own petty interests.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on June 3:—According to a series of semi-official declarations there exists no treaty or agreement between Germany and Russia which would bind Germany to lend her diplomatic support or her active assistance to Russia in the case of certain eventualities in the Far East. A communique on this subject in the "Cologne Gazette" adds:— The German Government certainly cherishes the hope that Russia will become convinced of the friendly and neighbourly sentiments by which, throughout the events of the war, Germany continues to be inspired towards Russia, so far as such sentiments are consistent with the obligations of neutrality."

It is obvious that it would not be in accordance with the present principles of German foreign policy to contract any engagements which might ultimately bring her into unequal conflict with the pacific aims of Great Britain or America, or of both these Powers.

The arrangements which led to the German occupation of Kiau-chau, once destined by Russia to be a winter station for her fleet and, perhaps, a permanent Russian stronghold in the Far East, may have entailed a debt of gratitude on the part of Germany. But this debt may, perhaps, be deemed to have been discharged by the demonstratively disinterested German attitude towards the irregularity of the Russian occupation of Manchuria. The system of book-keeping which Germany likes to maintain in her dealings with Russia may further involve entries on account of services rendered in Europe during the progress of Russo-Japanese war. Thus the situation in the Balkans has for the present been materially simplified by the agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, which is largely due to the strong representations made by Germany to the Sultan. Germany has further committed herself to active support of the Austro-Russian programme of reforms, drawn up at Murzsteg. She has not on this occasion, as in the Cretan Question, "laid her diplomatic flute on the table and left the concert-room." The rooted dislike of German diplomacy to European conferences or to enterprises controlled by the concert of all the Powers may explain the willingness with which Germany lends her support to the policy of Austria and Russia in this instance. Her action may also be due in part to her reluctance to see Austria and Russia in active co-operation without participating in their enterprise. Such participation enables Germany to keep herself more or less "au courant" with the relations of these two Powers. At the same time, there can be little doubt that the present action of Germany with regard to the Balkan troubles will be duly registered in the German diplomatic account books as a service rendered to Russia and as one which merits future remuneration.

The "Times" publishes the following from its Russian correspondents:—The "Russ" learns, on the highest authority, that the statement, published in German newspapers, to the effect that an understanding has been reached on all essential points relating to the commercial treaty between Russia and Germany, is devoid of foundation. On the other hand, it is not the case that there has been any interruption in the negotiations, although the approaching arrival in Berlin of the Austro-Hungarian delegates appointed to discuss the question of Austro-russian commercial relations will, no doubt, lead to a temporary suspension of the correspondence now passing between Berlin and St. Petersburg on this subject.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Writing on June 5, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—

A distinguished company of gentlemen interested in the colonial expansion of France have just organised a "committee for Morocco." The president of the French Africa Committee, Prince Auguste d' Arenberg, is at the head of this organisation, which includes such eminent colonial specialists as M. Etienne, M. Chailley Bert, M. Charles Roux, M. de Vogue, and M. Rene Millet. The promoters of this committee regard the Moroccan Question as being by far the most serious with which France has to deal. In their opinion Morocco is territorially an integral part of Algeria and Tunis and the method of the absorption of that region by France should according to them, be a pacific one. French experience in Tunis which was modelled upon that of Great Britain in India has convinced these gentlemen of the necessity of avoiding any risk of a military expedition and of strengthening the hands of the present Sultan," such a policy, however, requires for its intelligent application a profound and methodical study of Morocco. The Moroccan Committee has been formed solely to direct and educate the public in this vast new task which the recent Agreement with England has set for French enterprise. A banquet is to be held on June 15 at the Grand Hotel, on which occasion M. Etienne will set forth the programme.

It should be added that although not all the members of this committee are ardent admirers of M. Delcasse its general aims are bound to have the sympathy of the Quai d'Orsay. In certain colonial circles here, fears have been expressed that M. Delcasse may be tempted to make too excessive territorial concessions to Spain in the negotiations now going on. It may confidently be affirmed, however, that, whatever may be the extent the sphere of influence conceded to Spain in Northern Morocco, the region thus delimited will necessarily be submitted to the suzerainty of the Government of the Sultan, organised and "protected" by France.

Tangier, June 4 ("Times").—It is a mistake to think that France has taken over the negotiations for the release of Raisuli's captives. The French Government cordially agrees to give diplomatic assistance to the efforts to obtain the release of the prisoners, but no change whatever has taken place in the manner in which the negotiations have been conducted from the beginning.

A Washington telegram to the New York "Evening Post" asserts categorically that "no terms will be made with Raisuli beyond the general proposition that he must answer with his life for any harm that comes to Mr. Perdicaris at his hand." The same authority adds:—

If to compass the surrender of the bandit to justice it appears necessary to take possession of a Moroccan Customs port and absorb its revenues still the Sultan is stirred to effective action, this will probably be done. It is desired first, of course to exhaust all the practical resources of ordinary diplomacy.

Tangier, June 7.—His Majesty's battleship Prince of Wales arrived here to-day.

New York, June 8 ("Times.")—To-day's Press telegrams from Tangier say that the Sultan has yielded to all Raisuli's demands, and appointed Raisuli's man Governor of Tangier; the release of the captives is, therefore, expected. The State Department unofficially denies, and ridicules the story that this Government intends to seize a coaling station in Morocco, and denies that it intends to occupy any Moroccan port and sequester the Customs duties.

Recalling the exploits of the American Navy against the Barbary States early in the 19th century, the "Sun" remarks that we seem now to be despised by the Moors, while Madrid asserts that Europe is ready to protest against American intervention. Upon which this journal once Anglophobe observes:—

We do not know what is meant by Europe, nor are we much concerned to learn, so long as Great Britain is not comprehended under that term. The rest of the European Powers may as well understand that we do not propose to permit them to set any limit to our national intervention on behalf of American citizens, and that if our countryman, Mr. Perdicaris shall be murdered or mutilated we will hold the ruler and people of Morocco to an account so rigorous that the crime will never be repeated.

This is the spirit which the President, perhaps unawares, has let loose. Americans have shown themselves patient hitherto, but these expressions will find echoes if the crisis is prolonged.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, June 27.

I. The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice, this afternoon (Monday) from 4 p.m.

II. There will be Recruits Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 28th instant from 7-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th June

1. Extract from District Orders dated 15th June 1904 is published for information:—

No 1897—Furlough and Leave.

Captain K A Kenyon, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India from the 8th July 1904 to the 3rd December 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order.
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE great plague inoculation campaign in the Punjab, which came to an abrupt end in the Malkowal disaster, is shown in the Budget statement to have cost Rs. 3,80,000. This figure does not include the charges incurred in England in engaging and sending out special doctors for inoculation work.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, June 3 Mr. Emmott, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information as to the existence of natural fertilisers in India in proximity to land suitable for growing cotton; and, if so, whether he will lay the particulars upon the table.

Mr. Brodrick: I have received from the Viceroy a memorandum which has been prepared on the subject by the Department of Agriculture in India, and I will lay it upon the table of the House if the honourable member will move for it.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

On Monday, June 6, Col. Nolan asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can at length state to what extent competition for Government appointments has been abolished or diminished in India; if the abolition of competitive examination for official appointment is applied to natives of the country only or if it in any case extends to official appointments sometimes held by Europeans if he will specify what classes of appointments have been abstracted from competitive entrance also if he will state who will now enjoy the patronage which will be created by the partial abolition of competition.

Mr. Brodrick: Open competition for Government appointments has been abolished to the extent of three appointments annually to the Provincial Executive Service in the United Provinces and in Bombay also in the case of the small proportion of appointments in the Executive branch of the Provincial Service, which is filled by recruitment and not by promotion from the subordinate service. As regards appointments in the other provinces the Government of India are in correspondence with local Governments, and further deliberation is necessary before any orders can be issued. The change as stated in my reply to the hon. member on March 10, relates exclusively to appointments made in India, which are ordinarily held by natives of the country. The class of appointments affected by the orders issued in Bombay and the United Provinces is the Executive branch of the Provincial Service. The duty of making appointments to this service will rest where it has always rested—that is with the local Government.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give approximate date when the force now at Gyantse will be ready to commence its advance to Lhassa; and whether there is any evidence that the refusal of the Thibetans to negotiate is due to Russian influence.

Mr. Brodrick: Until the actual date has been fixed it would not be in the public interest to make any statement as to the day on which the force will advance. As regards the second part of the question I must refer the hon. member to the information contained in the Blue Books.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, June 7, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the total amount of the funds contributed by the chiefs, princes, and people of India, either as direct donations or through their local governments, to the Imperial Institute; what is the proportion of that amount which has been spent on the erection of the Institute and on its endowment respectively, what has been the total cost to Indian revenues of the Indian section of the Institute since its foundation, also the present annual grant made by India for its upkeep, and towards the maintenance of the Research Department, and what are the special benefits that India is deriving from the expenditure under the last mentional heading.

Mr. Brodrick: The total sum subscribed by India for the Imperial Institute was 114,528l. As the Indian subscriptions were paid into the general fund, aggregating 42,000l., from which the Institute was built and equipped, it is not possible to say to what extent they were appropriated for the building or for the endowment. The total of the annual grants from Indian revenues for the maintenance of the Indian section over a period of 13 years amounted to 203,711 up to March 31, 1904. The Indian Government expended 10,000 rs. on a collection of raw products, which from time to time is has supplemented and renewed. The present annual grant for the maintenance of the section is 15251. which includes a sum of £200. as a contribution to the Research Department of the Institute in return for laboratory reports on Indian products. This work is done on behalf and at the instance of the Government of India, and is important and valuable.

RUSSIA AND THIBET

On Wednesday, June 8.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, looking to the declaration of Lord Lansdowne and the First Lord of the Treasury that they accept the assurances of Russia that there has been no Russian interference in Thibet, he will state whether the Government are in possession of any information not contained in the Blue Book, implicating Dorjieff as the authorised representative of Russia in Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: The statements to which the hon. member refers represent the views of his Majesty's Government. It would be contrary to the public interest to add anything to them.

A RUMOURED CABUL MISSION.

On Thursday, June 9.—Mr. Boland asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a British mission is to start for Cabul at an early date if so can he state what the objects of such mission are; and whether it is to be of a peaceful character.

Mr. Brodrick, who replied, said the answer was in the negative.

THE MISSION TO THIBET.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India whether the ultimatum to Thibet of June 2, which has been returned to the British mission, is being despatched through Chinese agency and whether seeing that the Chinese is prescribed in the Convention of 1890 as the proper Amban channel for transmission of communication to the authorities of Thibet, he will state whether one principal object of the mission was to secure observance of the provisions of that Convention.

Mr. Brodrick: The action of the Thibetan Government has made direct communications between the mission and the Chinese Amban at Lhassa exceedingly difficult. But the Thibetan general at Gyangtse, who has himself refused to transmit letters, has undertaken to send a Chinese official to receive a letter from Col. Younghusband to the Amban. The Chinese Government has been kept duly apprised of all that is material in the progress of events, and his Majesty's Minister will inform them of the decision now taken. The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state what additional expenditure will be incurred in salaries or otherwise under the Indian Councils Bill.

Mr. Brodrick: The Indian Councils Bill does not increase the number of memberships of Council; it merely removes the special qualifications and conditions now connected with one of them. It is, however, intended if this Bill is passed, to appoint the full authorised number of Members of Council, instead of leaving one post unfilled, as at present; and it is possible that some increase of the secretariat may in consequence be required but as to this no details have yet been settled. The pay of a Member of Council is 5,333£ a year.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Humphreys-Owen asked the Secretary of State for India whether, before legislating on higher education, the Government of India instituted an inquiry into the political effect of English education in India, and if so whether he will state the substance of the views expressed by the various local Government on this subject.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware of any inquiry directed specially to the subject stated in the hon. member's question. The recent legislation of the Government of India in regard to the Indian Universities was, however, preceded by an inquiry into university education in that country by a Commission, whose report was published in 1902, and in the debates on the Universities Bill, which will be found in the "Gazette of India" for April last, the various aspects of higher education in India were discussed very fully.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India what is the number and annual cost of the European officers now and usually employed in that portion of the new province beyond the Indian frontier recently described by his Excellency Lord Curzon as stretching from Gilgit to Beloochistan.

Mr. Brodrick: Eighty-one military officers and seven political officers are employed in Chitral, Dir and Swat, the Khyber, the Kurram, and Waziristan, which are the portions of the North-West Frontier Province mentioned in Lord Curzon's statement to which the hon. member refers. The salaries of these officers are approximately 673,900 rs. per annum. To these must be added three police officers with the Samana Rifles whose salaries aggregate about 21,000 rs. per annum.

THE TILAK CASE.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state whether the Government of Bombay referred Mr. Tilak's case to the police for investigation whether the report of Mr. Brawin, the investigating officer was forwarded to Mr. Tilak; will he explain why after receiving that report the Government appointed a special magistrate and a special prosecutor to deal with the case instead of leaving it to be dealt with in the ordinary course of law and will he place upon the table the Government's orders upon the report together with the report.

Mr. Brodrick: As I explained in replying to the hon. member on April 14 and April 26 last, I have no information regarding this case beyond what is contained in the newspapers but I will transmit the hon member's question to the Government of Bombay for such observations as they may have to make.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

BIG LAND BATTLE.

FIGHTING FOR FOUR DAYS OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

ALL SOLDIERS LEAVE THE FORTRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A RECONNAISSANCE.

Tokio, Thursday.

A fourth reconnaissance at Port Arthur was carried out by the fleet during Tuesday night.

Eight small torpedo-boats approached the harbour and reconnoitred the entrance under the fire of the Russian batteries. Two seamen were killed by the Russian fire.

A naval landing party from the cruiser Matsushima went ashore on the island of South Shantao on Monday to reconnoitre.—Central News.

TWO SUNKEN SHIPS DISCOVERED.

Tokio, Thursday.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the work of clearing Talienwan Bay of mines continues as pre-arranged.

Eleven mechanical mines were discovered and exploded on Tuesday and ten on Wednesday. Altogether since the commencement of the work sixty-two mines have been disposed of.

The wrecks of two sunken vessels between North and South Sanshantao have been identified as the Boyarin and Nonni.—Central News.

TOGO'S DAMAGED SHIPS.

Rome, Thursday.

A Tokio telegram to the "Agenzia Libera" says that a Japanese cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats, and five torpedo-boats, which have been damaged during the operations around Port Arthur, yesterday left Sasebo after being repaired. The vessels reinforce Admiral Togo's fleet.—Central News.

"THE WATER RED WITH BLOOD."

A Reuter special telegram from Tokio gives some further details of the fight at Nanshan. The Osaka men were on the right wing and, advancing through the water along the shore, encountered the Russians, who were also in the water. A hot fight ensued, both sides being waist deep. When the Russians finally recreated the water was literally crimson.

In the trenches, after the capture of the position, were found many articles of clothing belonging to women and children. It is evident the Russians intended to make the defence permanent.

OFFICERS REFUSED.

HOW KUROPATKIN IS HAMPERED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

PARIS, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that General Kuropatkin some time ago requested General Sakharoff, the Minister of War to send out fifty-five officers to Manchuria. The Minister refused, and General Kuropatkin then wired to the Minister of Finance, who submitted the General's message to the Tsar. The officers were then ordered to be despatched.

In consequence of the attitude of the Minister of War, General Kuropatkin has sent to St. Petersburg an officer with a map on which the General has marked with his own hand the forces of troops which he considers necessary at each point in the theatre of war. The officer has been received by the Tsar. The General's object is to make His Majesty acquainted with his needs. It is expected now that fresh reinforcements will be sent to Manchuria.—Central News.

LEASE RUNNING OUT.

WEI-HAI-WEI LOST WHEN PORT ARTHUR FALLS.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes to the "Times" pointing out that the first paragraph of the convention between England and China, concluded at Peking on July 1, 1898, reads as follows:—

In order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbour in North China and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighbouring seas the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China agree to lease to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Weihai-wei in the province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia."

"The lease appears to be running out," says Sir Frank. "Fortunately we shall have to deal with the obliging Chinese. There are other people—say the Patagonians—with whom we might have had serious difficulty over such a treaty. But will it not be rather unusual if, because A takes from B something prophetically described in the 'Times' as 'a warm port,' C must therefore be deprived of the 'suitable harbour' he had leased from D?"

KUROPATKIN COMMANDS RELIEF FORCE?

Paris, Wednesday.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes a telegram stating that General Kuropatkin, accompanied by his staff, has left Liao-yang, and is now 80 versts south of that place. The General will personally take command of the flying column consisting of 40,000 men, and proceed to the relief of Port Arthur. The gravity of this movement is fully recognised, but it is reported that the situation at Port Arthur is critical owing to the limited supply of food and coal.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT DAMAGED.

Tokio, Wednesday.

Four gunboats made a close reconnaissance at Port Arthur at midnight on Monday for the purpose of examining the entrance to the harbour. The ships were exposed to a severe cannonade. Gunboat No. 4 was hit eight times and suffered some damage. One sailor was killed and two were wounded.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN VESSELS IN ACTION.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday

Admiral Alexieff yesterday forwarded the following telegram to the Tsar:—

"According to the report of Rear-Admiral Witgeft on the battle of Kin-chau, our right flank was strongly supported by the gunboat Bobr, together with the torpedo boats Bourny and Bovky, which afterwards returned to Port Arthur.

"On the night of the 25th of May ten torpedo-boats were sent out against the Japanese boats operating in Kinchau Bay. One of the torpedo boats struck on the rocks and sank. The crew were saved.

"The casualties amongst those serving the naval guns were: Sub-Lieutenant Shimanovsky missing, and six sailors wounded."—Central News.

"PERILOUS ADVANTAGES."

Military critics in Odessa deprecate the southward movements of disconnected Russian Divisions with objects which are at present practically hopeless (says the "Standard's" correspondent). It is feared that this belated strategy will give perilous advantages to the Japanese forces at Feng-huang-cheng and Ta-ku-shari.

41 MINES DESTROYED.

The following official telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:—

Admiral Togo's report:—

Clearing operation at Talienwan is satisfactorily progressing despite rough sea. Forty-one mines were discovered and exploded between June 3 and June 6.

Chinese who formerly served enemy as pilots now usefully employed by us. One safe way discovered, rendering shallow ships navigable.

INTRIGUES AGAINST KUROPATKIN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris" says he learns from a trustworthy source that the Tsar did indeed ask General Kuropatkin whether he could send troops to relieve Port Arthur, and the General replied that it was impossible. The correspondent adds that active intrigues are carried on against General Kuropatkin.

A telegram to the "Petit Journal" from St. Petersburg says:—"It is now asserted that General Kuropatkin is sending a strong force southward. Subsequent to the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief to succour Port Arthur, the Tsar is reported to have sent him a formal order to detach a portion of his army to relieve the place. Relations are believed to be strained between General Kuropatkin and His Majesty. Public opinion regrets the dissensions which divide Admiral Alexieff and the Commander-in-Chief. The former is now said to be directing the campaign."—Reuter.

"IT IS DONE."

Paris, Tuesday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" says that the Tsar has received from General Kuropatkin a message containing one word, "Sdielano," which signifies "It is done."

It is not known to what event the General's laconic message refers.—Central News.

COSSACKS ROUTED.

Tokio, Tuesday.

A detachment of the Japanese force which landed at Takushan surprised and routed, Sunday last, a troop of Cossacks at Kanchiatun, on the Kin-chau road, about six miles north-west of Takushan.—Reuter.

WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

Niuchwang, Tuesday.

Mr. Lewis Etzel, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," and Mr. Ernest Brindle, correspondent of the "Daily Mail," were fired on by Chinese soldiers while in a junk between Shantaize and Erdiko. Mr. Etzel was killed. Mr Brindle is believed to be safe.—Reuter's Special Service.

Mr. Etzel, who was an American was not sent out from London, but was a resident of Tientsin. The last despatch he sent came from Niuchwang on Saturday.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisian" says the composition of the Baltic fleet has been definitely settled. It will consist of eight battleships, ten cruisers, and twenty-five destroyers with transports laden with coal. The transports will also carry troops and arms and ammunition. The fleet will sail on September 1.—Central News.

The "Times" publishes an article which goes to show that in all likelihood the Baltic squadron will not leave home waters this year if indeed, it ever sails for the Far East at all. Many of the ships of which it is to be composed are yet unfinished.

STARVATION DIET.

A Chinese trader, who has reached Wei-hai-wei from Port Arthur, states (the "Express" correspondent says) that great discontent exists in the citadel among the civil population, who are deprived of all rights, and do the hack work of the garrison. There are no fresh vegetables, and little milk or sugar. Salt is sold privately by some of the commissariat officers at ten shillings an ounce, and it is being husbanded against scurvy breaking out.

A moderate supply of iron rations (tinned goods) is stored in the fortress, 4ozs. a day per man being issued at the rate of 10ozs. a day per head. Not a man or woman in the town has had a full meal for several weeks.

There are 28,000 men in the garrison, including sailors. The fleet ammunition is being taken ashore for army use. The heavy guns, naval and military, are mounted on commanding positions, General Stoessel addresses the garrison in stirring terms several times a week, and the men reply with shouts of No surrender!'

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

TRIBUTE TO THE JAPANESE.

The Lokalanzeiger publishes an account of an interview with Major-General Meckel, who formerly occupied the post of military instructor to Japan. The heroism of the Japanese, he said was unequalled and the soldiers were splendid marksmen. The army organisation was remarkable, and the officers were splendid as leaders and exceedingly intelligent. Last year, General Meckel added, he instructed six Japanese officers, and their knowledge astonished him. His pupils, he declared, ultimately became his teachers. It was General Meckel who instructed the majority of the Japanese General Staff and also General Kuroki.

ALEXEIEFF'S TERRIBLE THREAT.

Admiral Alexeieff recently issued a proclamation in Manchuria stating that villages within twenty-five versts of any point where any railway destruction had taken place would be fined for the first offence and for the second the villages would be destroyed and the villagers killed, without leaving a single person alive whatsoever.—Reuter's Special Service.

JAPAN'S SPY SYSTEM.

All the Japanese plans are laid with mathematical precision. Every move is carefully devised, every contingency foreseen, and nothing whatever is left to chance. The explanation lies in the supreme excellence and efficiency of the secret service system. The army employs many thousands of spies. These men are everywhere and are always in touch with headquarters. They are among the Russian troops themselves, and they swarm in Manchuria. It is considered the most honourable work that can be entrusted to a man.—"Express" Nagasaki correspondent.

NOT QUITE TRUE.

The following report was recently published:—"Captain Troubridge is responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, having planned the night attack on Port Arthur, and being present at it in person." Captain Troubridge, who is in London, writes to the "Times":—"I was not responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, I did not plan the night attack on Port Arthur, and I was not present at it in person."

POISONED WELLS.

When the Russians were withdrawing from Dalny they threw poison into the wells in the vicinity.—Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent.

CRACK-JAW NAMES.

With a knowledge of the meaning of the various syllables of which the crackjaw names of places in the Far East are made up comes a grip of the situation. For example, Chiu or Kiu is Chinese for nine hundred for a series, and cheng for a small stream. Thus Kiu-lien-cheng, where the great battle of the Yalu was fought, means the town of the nine consecutive streams. Again, Kin in Chinese means gold and chau signifies province, therefore Kinchau scene of the great battle before Port Arthur, means the town in the gold province. Ti means iron, shan mountain, and thus the great promotory to the south of Port Arthur is the iron mountain of Liau. Yung means sunny-side, and thus the Russian position at Liaoyang is on the sunny-side of the river Liao.—"Chronicle."

LIKE THE FORMOSAN INSURGENTS.

It is noticed that small Russian reconnoitring parties, consisting of one young officer and two or three soldiers, boldly penetrate the Japanese lines and, if discovered, fight with pistols, recalling the methods of the Formosan insurgents.—"Times" Tokio correspondent.

KOREAN HONOURS.

The Emperor of Korea has decorated Signor Monaco, the Italian Minister, and Mr. McLeavy Brown, the Chief Commissioner of the Korean Customs, with the order of the Tai Kuk ("National Flag") of the Second class. His Majesty has also conferred the Order of the Pal Kwai ("Eight Elements") of the First Class on M. Fontenay, the French Charge d'Affaires, and the same Order of the Second Class on Dr. Weipert, former German Consul in Seoul.

CHANCES OF PEACE.

Sir C. E. Howard Vincent who has just returned from a visit to St. Petersburg, writes:—"There is no excitement with regard to the war and no recrimination at the unexpected turn of events, so confident are all classes of ultimate success. The irritation against England which was prevalent two or three months ago has almost entirely subsided. Towards his Majesty the King sentiments of gratitude and deep respect are everywhere expressed, and it is by no means impossible that before very long an opportunity may arise for the exercise of friendly offices in the direction of peace."

"EVEN CRIPPLES WANTED."

Describing the battle at Kinchau, a Russian war correspondent says:—Many of the wounded did not leave the firing line and others returned to it after their wounds had been dressed, saying, 'Even cripples are wanted down there now. Though we cannot stand we can still shoot, and if we help hold them out for one hour longer that will be so much gained.'"

RUSSIANS HELP JAPANESE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" says he has reason to believe that the Japanese Loan was secretly supported in Moscow.

A HINT TO KUROPATKIN.

"Admiral Alexieff is a bad counsellor. It is said that the Tsar's Ministers are inclined to support him. So much the worse. But if that be so I hope that General Kuropatkin will follow the example of Pelissier who threatened to cut the telegraph lines order to sever the tie that bound him to Paris."—Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset in the "Gaulois."

JAPANESE MISTAKES.

The only thing that has caused real surprise in military circles in St. Petersburg (according to the "Temps" correspondent) is that the Japanese have done as yet so little to force General Kuropatkin to retire. While they admit the bravery of the Japanese, they cannot withhold their contemptuous criticism of the mistakes which, in their opinion, the Japanese General Staff has committed by not turning to better account the superiority due to more advanced preparation. "Times" Paris correspondent.

A LARGE attendance was secured by the East Indian Association at their meeting on the 6th June at the Westminster Palace Hotel to hear a paper read by Mr. F. H. Skrine (late I.C.S.) on the Benares Massacre of 1799. Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen was in the chair, and many well-known Anglo-Indians were of the company. Among them were—Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Charles Elliot, General Sir James Hill-Johnes, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Rees, and others. The paper was of considerable historical value, and was well received, while the remarks of the chairman on the danger of denuding Indian provinces of British troops, and on the need for maintaining a strong British garrison in India, met with special signs of approval. Mr. Rees contributed an interesting speech to the short discussion which followed, and the proceedings were closed by votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

HOME.

COURT.—The King and Prince of Wales witnessed the race for the Oaks at Epsom on the 3rd.—The Prince of Wales's 39th birthday was observed on that day.—The King and Queen were present on the 6th at a service in memory of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—The King held the last Levee of the season on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.—

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY MAY, 30.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Second Lieut. W St. A Warde-Aldam, from Cambridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University candidate), in succession to Lieut. G P Dawnay, D S O, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, "PALL MALL," JUNE 3.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Second Lieut. H Taylor, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt. the Oxfordshire Light Inf. (University candidate), in succession to Lieut. B H S Romilly, D S O, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut. E V Harrison, from 4th batt.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G W Lawson, from the West of Scotland Royal Garrison Art. (Militia); Second Lieut. O C Downes, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt. the Oxfordshire Light Inf. (University candidate).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut. W A S Grey, from 7th batt. (University candidate).

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut G E Dunsterville, from the Devon Royal Garrison Art. (Militia).

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut. M M Napier from 3rd batt. the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.)

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut E S W Tidswell, from the Suffolk Royal Garrison Art (Militia), vice H S Parkin, seconded; Lieut W F Panton, from 5th batt. the Royal Warwickshire Regt, in succession to Lieut G D Nash, placed on temporary half-pay.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut A H Caldecott, from 3rd batt. on augmentation; Lieut H H Wright from 3rd batt. the Connaught Rangers, vice S E Apthorp, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut R A Eakin, from 5th batt.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut J A Stewart from 3rd batt.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut G Adshead, from 3rd batt. the York and Lancaster Regt.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut J D Owen, from the Cardigan Royal Garrison Art (Militia).

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut R S S Paton, from the Yorkshire Royal Garrison Art (Militia), vice A G McC Burn, seconded Lieut C B F Bennett, from 4th batt. the Durham Light Inf, vice J E Power, seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut K F Birchall, from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), vice H G Turner, seconded.

The Border Regt—Lieut A H Rassam, from the Northumberland Royal Garrison Art (Militia) Capt. R B Morton, from 3rd batt.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Second Lieut the Hon H L Pelham, from the Duke of Connaught,s Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Art. (Militia).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Lieut R S Moss-Blundell, from the Londonderry Royal Garrison Art (Militia), in succession to Lieut P H Martin, seconded.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut F H Linton, from 5rd batt.

The Essex Regt—Lieut E V Wills, from 4th batt the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt) vice R N Thompson, seconded Lieut V Bromley from the Cornwall and Devon Miners Royal Garrison Art (Militia) on augmentation, Lieut H Bennett, from 7th batt, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt) on augmentation, Lieut R H D Wight from the Londonderry Royal Garrison Art (Militia)

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Lieut T R Aldworth, from 3rd batt.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Second Lieut G B Legard from the Yorkshire Royal Garrison Art (Militia) on augmentation, Lieut M W Graham from the Glamorgan Royal Garrison Art (Militia), on augmentation Lieut Baron H F Leir from the Waterford Royal Garrison Art (Militia) on augmenation, Lieut J C Cooke, from 5th batt the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on augmentation.

The Duke of Cambridg's Own (Middlesex Regt—Second Lieut A Fergusson, from Cambridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University candidate).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Lieut. G Le Huquet, from 2nd or East Regt Royal Jersey (Light Inf.) Militia vice C F M Birch, seconded Lieut R P Culver, from 3rd batt the King's (Liverpool Regt.) vice T G P Savage, seconded.

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut H G Harrison, from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), on augmentation, Lieut G H Pilnston from 6th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt on augmentation

The Durham Light Inf—Second Lieut H H P Morton, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf (University candidate).

The Highland Light Inf—Lieut L G Aitken, from 3rd batt.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut C A Macalister, from 4th batt Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut C H Landey, from 4th batt the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (University candidate), vice J C Spitta, seconded.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut L H Wilcox, from 6th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt. Lieut E E M Milner-Jones from the Carmarthen Royal Garrison Art (Militia) Lieut G A Goldie-Taubman, from the Yorkshire Royal Garrison Art (Militia), Second Lieut G E Babcock, from the Cambridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University candidate) Second Lieut E F Unwin, from the Cambridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University candidate).

Admiralty, 7th June, 1904.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Glyn de Styrap Jukes-Hughes has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Commander Alexander Meldrum has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Paymaster Thomas Gerald Basi Wonnall has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed Naval Instructor in His Majesty's Fleet:—Eric William Edward Kempson, B A Dated 30th May 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th June.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Eustace H E Abadie, D S O, to be Captain, vice E R Gordon, promoted.

Supernumerary Lieutenant the Honourable Dudley M P Carleton to be Lieutenant vice H E Abadie, D S O.

16th (Queen's) Lancers, Second Lieutenant G V Carter resigns his Commission.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers Lieutenant Robert W V Bruce is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

Unattached Lieutenant J D Matthews relinquishes his Commission and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. Brevet Colonel Francis Waldron C.B., on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Captain Charles H Wood resign his Commission. Supernumerary Captain Ralph Henry to be Captain, vice L.B. Montresor appointed Adjutant, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Edward L Elfington vice W. C E. Rudkin appointed Adjutant, High L Nevill, D.S.O., vice J. E. James appointed Adjutant. Lieutenant Charles F.S Maclaverty is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Lionel W. P. East, D.S.O., vice E.B. Anderson promoted, Robert T. Moore, Indian Ordnance Department, Charles J. Blunt, Army Ordnance Department, Brevet Major John G. Baldwin, Acting Consul-General Lorenco Marques Arthur S. Jenour vice A. Matthews, promoted.

Captain Hugh M Close is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Captain George McK Franks is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Captain Archibald G Smith to be Captain, vice R E Tyler, appointed Adjutant. Supernumerary Lieutenant Jaspar Martin to be Lieutenant, vice F H P O'Connor, seconded.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: Vere BA de Cetto, vice W C P Russel promoted.

Edward R Pratt, vice F Sutton, promoted.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Lieutenant the Honourable George H. Douglas-Pennant is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—D C L Stephen to 28th November, 1903, vice the Honorable G. H. Douglas-Pennant, Lord R Wellesley to 1st January, 1904 vice J A C Quilter appointed Adjutant H. C. Woods to 22nd January, 1904, vice E Seymour, M V O, seconded, W. E. Nicol to 12th April, 1904 vice G C Hamilton, seconded.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions, Lieutenant Francis S. Winnington, Second Lieutenant Cuthbert de Hoghton.

IRISH GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant E. O. Bartlett resigns his Commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

"The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment,") Captain Algernon C. Jellicoat, D.S.O., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Captain Frank W. R. Hill, D.S.O., is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

"The Lincolnshire Regiment," Captain Edward Talchell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Lieutenant Francis W Greatwood to be Adjutant, vice Captain E Tatchell, who has vacated the appointment.

"The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry,") the undermentioned Second Lieutinants to be Lieutenants:—F E McClellan vice R A M Currie, appointed Adjutant, W W Llewellyn, vice R A Jones-Mortimer, promoted, N H Stone, vice A W S Paterson, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Spencer Vere Wasbrough, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain James S. Knox to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E A Ogle, promoted. Lieutenant Arthur Blake resigns his Commisson.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—L F Boikin, vice G F Boyd, D S O, promoted into The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). A Nugent, vice H W Stenhouse, promoted into The Northumberland Fusiliers. F Hind, vice A Nugent, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. J B O Trimble, vice F Hind, seconded for service with the West African Regiment. R S Hopkins, vice F G Senior, resigned. B Blood, vice A Blake.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Duncan F Campbell, D S O is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Second Lieutenat J D Tullis to be Lieutenat, vice G W Browne seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Henry Delme-Radcliffe to be Major, vice W. R. H. Beresford-Ash, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—George R. Breading, to complete establishments. Richard A. DsB. Rose, vice G. R. Breading, seconded for service unuer the Foreign Office.

The East Surrey Regiment, Major Richard N Pochin retires on retired pay. Second Lieutenant A De V Maclean to be Lieutenant, vice F. E. Blackwood, seconded.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant:—G F Phillips, vice A M Collard, promoted B E W Childs, on augmentaoin.

Second Lieutenant D Dailley is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Second Lieutenant J L Booker resigns his Commission.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant J R C Meiklejon to be Lieutenant, vice H Nelson, promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant H. Weaver is Seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Archibald A Mercer is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Supernumerary Captain Hugh N R Cowie, D S O to be Captain, to complete establishment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. P L Iteared, vice J de L Corney, transferred to the Indian Army. E A H Feil, vice J P Mitford transferred to the Indian Army. B M Fuller, vice J C S Randall, transferred to the Indian Army. The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant Walter H Ferrar is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieutenant the Honourable Maurice C A Drummond to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major A R Cameron, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain Charles E A Jourdain, D S O to be Adjutant, vice F W Woodward, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant John C MacSwiney to be Captain, vice P T Horton deceased.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C J O'Sullivan, vice S Hutcheson, transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 25th November, 1903. C F Underhill, vice E Yeldham, promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major George D Macpherson to be Major, vice P T Chute, D.S.O, retired.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Cecil E Harrison, vice the Honourable H Dawnay, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 28th April, 1904. William W Seymour, vice A V J Cowell, retired.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major Edward Francis John Blakeney retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W Keays, F R C S I, retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

General P S, Lord Methuen, G C B, K C V O, C M G, is temporarily appointed Commander of the IVth Army Corps, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R A Browne, The Border Regiment, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir H J T Hildyard, K C B, Commanding the Forces, South Africa.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Captain C Ross, D S O, The Norfolk Regiment, to be an Instructor.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Captain P Allen, The Northamptonshire Regiment to be Chief Instructor of the School in South Africa

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend William Drury, B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class. Dated 12th December, 1901, but not to count for promotion pay, and precedence beyond 22nd February, 1903, but not to carry back allowances.

The Reverend Douglas Falkland Carey B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class. Dated 12th February, 1902, but not to count for promotion, pay, and precedence beyond 22nd February, 1903, and not to carry back allowances.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse:—Miss Agnes Margaret Pugan (provisionally.)

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant P Villiers-Stuart, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) temporary Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to be Adjutant, Army Ordnance Corps, temporarily, vice Lieutenant O C Wilkinson. The East Yorkshire Regiment, who vacates the appointment. Captain F W R Hill D S O, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be temporary Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, vice Lieutenant O C Wilkinson, East Yorkshire Regiment, who has vacated the appointment. Conductor Hugh Breen, Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant J R Randall, promoted.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel J D Lysaght, Staff Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel E H Gorges, retired. Lieutenant-Colonel F G Hamley, C M G, Staff Paymaster to be Chief Paymaster, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel G H Anson, retired. Lieutenant-Colonel L O White, Staff Paymaster is placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters:—Major C H Moore, vice Colonel J D Lysaght Major A Haynes, vice Colonel F G Hamley C M G. Major A M Sutton, vice Major A H Lindop retired.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtney V. Trower, The South Wales Borderers, to be Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel St. George C Gore, C S I, retires on a Indian pension. Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander N. Rochfort, C.B., on vacating his employment with the Somaliland Field Force, is placed on half-pay. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Owen S. Smyth, D.S., half-pay, retires on retireed pay Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. E. Swayne, 16th Raiputs (The Lucknow Regiment), is granted the local rank of Brigadier-General whilst commanding the Troops in Somaliland. Captain and Brevet Major Thomas A. Cubit, D.S.O., Royal Field Artillery, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a Battalion of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Lieutenant Gerard L. Derriman, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieutenant Charles E W Carleton, The West India Regiment is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Company Commander in the West African Frontier Force. Second Lieutenant (local Lieutenant) William H Cooke, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Adjutant, West African Regiment, vice Lieutenant W H Gilchirst, promoted. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant J Huxford, half-pay, late Quartermaster, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J Huxford half-pay, retires on retired pay. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant J. McNally, The Connaught Rangers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in an article expressing the hope that Lord Curzon will not return to India, sums up the qualities of Indian Viceroys in the following terms:—Sir John Lawrence was not as good as his brother Henry but still he was sympathetic. Lord Mayo's good intentions were neutralised by the influence of the formidable brothers, Stracheys. But he was yet the best friend of the Indian Prince. As for Lord Northbrook, he is the noblest of Englishmen. When Lord Northbrook ended the race of good Viceroys with a single break. Lord Northbrook was followed by Lord Lytton who came to India to fight Shere Ali, which his predecessor had refused to do. Lord Ripon was as an angel, and Lord Dufferin was sympathetic though indolent. But there the good luck of India ceased. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin left India in a state of despair, and if Lord Curzon gave some life by his encouraging word in the beginning he failed us subsequently. Let the Indians have some relief."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

DEATH'S VAGARIES.

IN nine cases out of ten, if a man die after swallowing tincture of iodine, it would be safe to conclude that his death resulted from that fluid. The exception has notably proved the rule lately at Brighton, where an elderly man, having mistaken iodine for an innocuous balsam, died of terror upon learning what he had done. Just as queer a thing was noted in London not long ago, where a person attempting suicide by diving from a bridge into the Thames was killed before reaching the water, owing to his head striking one on the buttresses of the bridge. On the other hand, where it was believed that a child had died of fright at seeing a snake in his room, the doctors agreed that the shock had not the least influence. Snake or no snake, the boy must have died from an ailment from which he was suffering.

LIFE BY ACCIDENT.

Friends of a St. Helens man attributed his death to an accident. Expert testimony at the inquest proved that the accident, instead of hastening death had delayed it. The victim had suffered acutely from heart disease, which had brought him to the point of dissolution. Then came his misadventure. The rest from work which the accident necessitated relieved the heart, and gave the man another week of life. Even more notable and curious was the case of a private in Wolfe's army. He was dying of an abscess on one of his lungs. "Well," said he as I am to die, I will die in battle, and he insisted on joining the firing line. Very soon he got a bullet through the lungs. The bullet pierced the abscess at the psychological moment, and drained it. The surgeons were able easily to cure the bullet wound, and that ancient Tommy Atkins lived for many a year to fight that and other battles over again.

THE TEMPLE GHOST.

Kirkstall Abbey's "ghost" has soon lent itself to a material explanation. Nothing more romantic than a factory girl being the suppositions spook. Pretty much the same fate attends most of these creepy stories. There is an interesting one, however which does not yield to such a ready explanation. It is the story of Benjamin, Q.C., after a stormy early career he had made a fortune in the English Courts, and was well known as a benefactor of innumerable charities. Facing his chambers in the Temple were those of another of his race, but their owner was one of the luckless, and he made away with himself. Not by his shade is the Temple haunted. Benjamin, Q.C., retired and went to France to find the sun. Two of his old friends were walking in the Temple one day, when they saw, as they thought Benjamin walking near them. Both agreed 'Why, there's Benjamin.' They passed on to his chambers. Someone at the door held a telegram in his hand with news that minute received from Paris, "Benjamin is dead."

UNDERGROUND M.P.S.

Mindful of difficulties which attended the arrival and departure of members of Parliament consequen upon a former strike of cabmen in London, a good many people have been assembling in the vicinity of St. Stephen's in the expectation of seeing the whole body of Parliament turn out and miserably trudge off in the rain and mud. Not so many M.P.s as the curious expected, are reduced to this expedient. Apart from temporary provisions, there is always an avenue of escape. Between the Houses of Parliament and the District Railway is a tunnel by means of which members can make their way to the trains, without running the gauntlet of public inspection in the streets. Parliament was wise when the Bill for the railway was before it, and as a condition to its assent stipulated for this tunnel. If only Parliament were considerate for the rest of London, we should have as necessary a means of communication—if not by tunnel, which is unnecessary, at least by a simple footbridge—between Ludgate Hill and St. Paul's stations. Between the platforms of the two stations only a few yards intervene, but to get from one to the other one must negotiate the deadly cross sing at Blackfriars.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Those who have been lamenting the closing of the door upon the debates of the Education Committee of the L.C.C., and those who are deploring the deviating of Parliament from the ways of the good old days have reason, if they but knew it, to be thankful that we are not so like in our methods those same good old days. For towards the close of the eighteenth century there was a closed door in Parliament. The exclusion of all strangers excepted to the reporters, and there was not an official note taken of the debate for six years. The only record preserved was that kept by Sir Henry Cavendish, and but for his vigilance the history of Parliament for that period must have remained a blank. It was in this same period that there waged a furious contest between Peers and Commons. The Lords were proceeding on one occasion to discuss war preparations, when Lord Gower desired that the House might be cleared, members of the Commons were just coming in with a Bill, but they were bundled out neck and crop, only to be readmitted a moment later to hand in their measure. This had barely been done when they were hustled out a second time. The indignant Commons went back to their own House and ordered everyone there not a member to be pitched out. Among the ejected were several peers. It happened that these so treated were the very ones who in another place had resisted the ejection of the Commons.

COUNTING CHICKENS.

During the hearing of the Hooley case it was mentioned that the witness under examination had purchased an advowson for a prospective son-in-law, but that there was a likelihood of the present incumbents remaining in possession for another twenty years. It recalls a capital story of which someone tells concerning a small country vicarage whose incumbent was, though but middle aged, very infirm. His tenure of the position being thus uncertain the living was advertised for sale. The auctioneer, who at the time had the disposal of all church preferments mentioned as a special advantage to intending purchasers that the then holder could not last long. To put this prospect to the test several possible buyers went down to the village to look over the vicar supposed to be so complaisant as to prepared to drop off his perch and leave his place for others. Some doubted. One saw him lying on his couch, evidently very ill, but hearing his pupils.

THE OLD BIRD WINS.

A father and son determined that they would see and hear more. They attended the Sunday services at the church. A servant lea in the ailing vicar but the latter managed to get the through a very earnestly delivered sermon lasting half an hour in the afternoon, he again conducted service, baptised children, and churched women, and preached for fifty minutes. Service in the evening was to follow. But the man who had come to buy had seen enough. My son, he said, sotto-voce, from his pew, that old cock ain't a goin' yet: I am, and he forthwith departed. In the end a young parson bought the place for himself, resolved upon all manner of improvements to be carried into effect as soon as his predecessor should be no more. The invalid outlived by twenty years the man who had bought his living, he lasted fifty years beyond the sale, and died of sheer old age at four score and twelve.

LEAKY JUNE.

An industrious diarist and frank once wrote of men still living. "Four statues." Not one of them spoke a word, I believe because not one of them had a word to say, except about racehorses, about which we none of us could say a word." Our weather must be a godsend to gentlemen of the description. They can draw comparisons between this leafy leaky June and last, and mention that we are commencing the month pretty much as we did last year, that, while in February of 1903 the thermometer stood for a day at 60, there were four degrees of frost at Braemer on June 20. It is to be hoped that the comparison will not extend so far as that, nor to the terrific rainfall of the month, which, amounting to 6.17 inches in all, eclipsed the average by no less than 4'24 inches. In older days they were not denied all possibility of conversation concerning their weather, for Popys records thunderstorms which turned all the claret sour, and storms of hailstones as big as walnuts. The future James II occupied himself with a scheme of weather forecasting. "And pretty rules he hath, and told Brouncker and me some of them, which were such as no reason can readily be given for them."

THE FOURTH.

What would the Captain of the Boats at Eton say were Dr. Warre to send for him and address him in this manner. "You know I know nothing, but I am told that you know a great deal. As you are in authority, try to keep order to-night. Look up will be three-quarters of an hour later than usual this is your privilege." That is what he would have heard had he been at Eton on the Fourth in Keate's time. And then, having got this permission he would be aware that if he met a master in the Highstreet, he would have to bolt into a shop to shirk. To send a boy to Eton in the time of the flogger was to afford him a very fine opportunity of becoming an expert in deceit. Some of them availed themselves rather neatly of the opening. Keate, one year, had to take cognisance of boating, lest the Eight should go upon the dangerously flooded river. His injunction against boating, however, was so pompously vague that the Captain of the Boats affected not to understand, but got up an imitation Eight of disguised watermen to row up to Surly, wearing masks. Keate saw them as he was intended to do. "I know you" he screamed: "I know you all. I'll flog you, I'll expel you." The watermen, with one consent raised their masks and made him, the profoundest bow I

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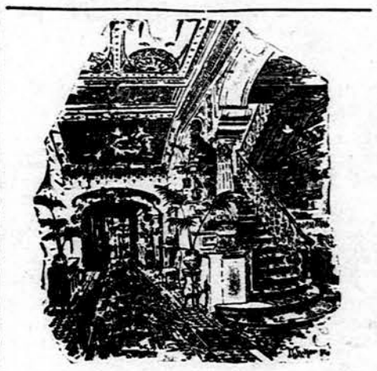

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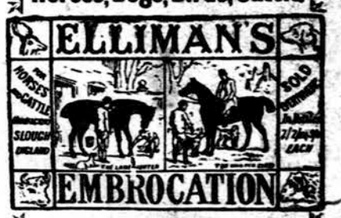

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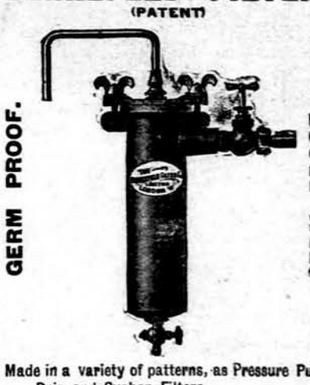

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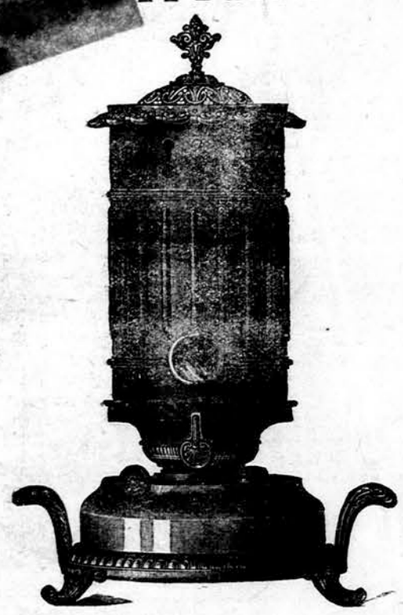

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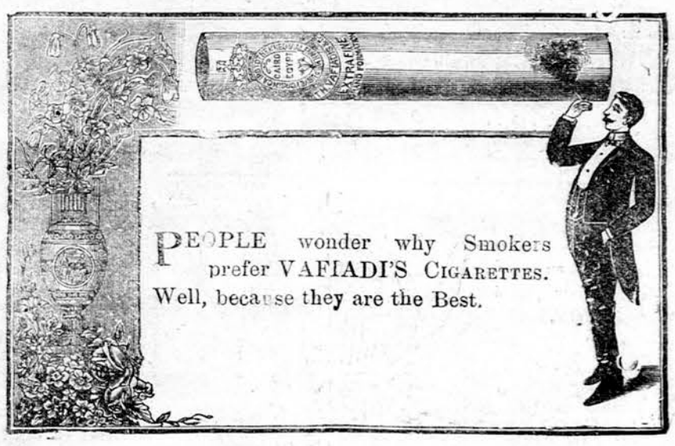

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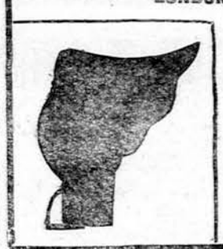

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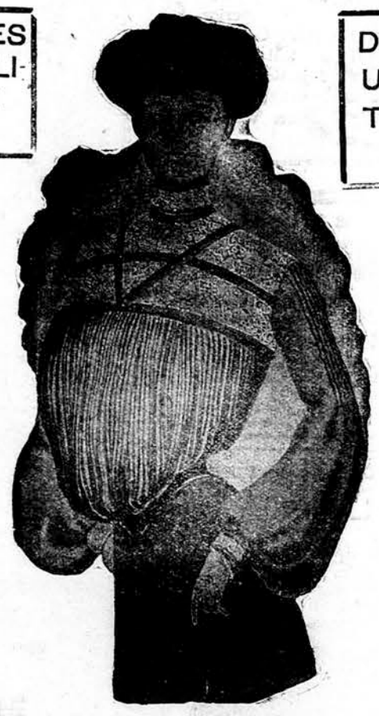

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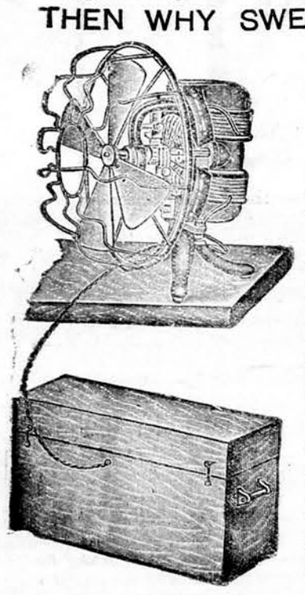

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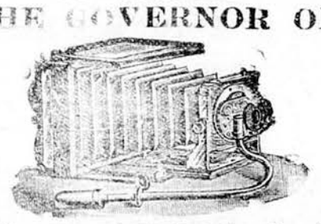

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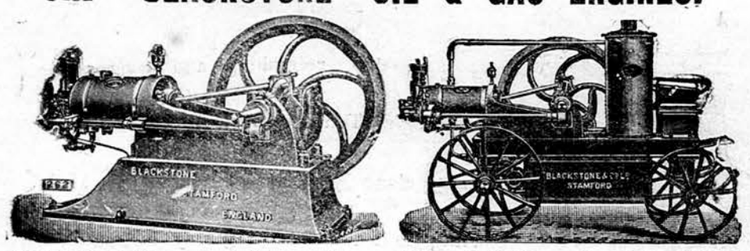

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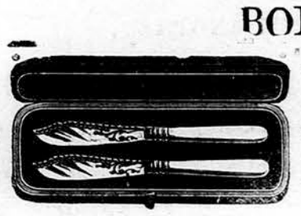

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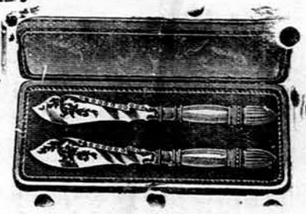

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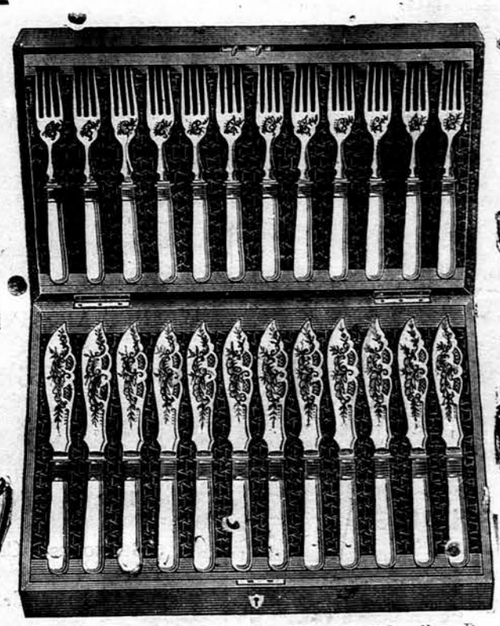

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